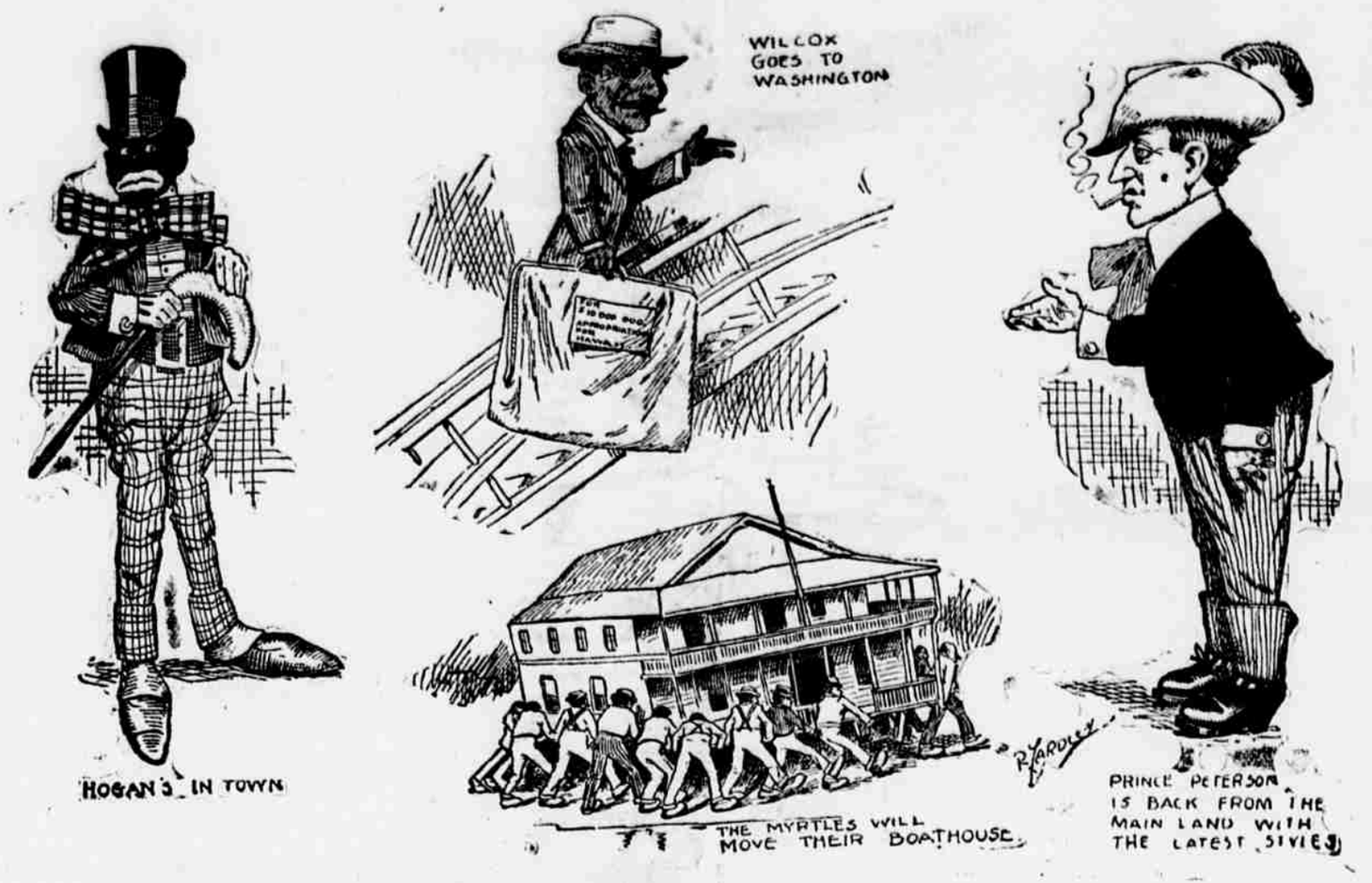
# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVI, No. 103. HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY NOVEMBER 26, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY. WHOLE No. 2336


## SOME EVENTS OF THE WEEK TOLD PICTORIALLY.




# MILLIONS OF ACRES

## Boyd Furnishes Report for Wilcox.

WHEN Robert W. Wilcox, Delegate to Congress, presents his views for modification of the local land laws to the Interior Department at Washington, he will exhibit the most complete list of public lands ever compiled in Hawaii. Just prior to his departure Delegate Wilcox was given by Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd an exhaustive report on the government lands in all the islands.

This report gives not only the number and area of each parcel of the public lands, its location and name, but also the name of the lessee, if leased, and the annual rental paid, together with the date when the lease expires. Besides this there is a brief description of the nature and possibilities of the various tracts of land, all of which will enable the Interior Department in Washington to obtain a very comprehensive knowledge of land conditions in Hawaii.

In the Territory of Hawaii there are at present one million eight hundred and sixty-six thousand three hundred and twenty acres of government land. A large portion of this is of little value, being barren and incapable of production, or for use as grazing. A part of the more valuable lands are under long leases, but a great many of these leases are about to expire. The longest has still twenty years to run, but the greater portion of the lands will revert to the government within a few years.

The annual rental now being received from the lands under lease amounts to approximately $76,520, but there is little doubt but what the lands have become much more valuable since the leases were made. The Island of Hawaii, of course, furnishes both the largest part of the revenue from these lands and also the largest area. On that island alone there is nearly two million of acres of public lands, and the portion under lease brings in an annual revenue of $44,412.87.

Below is given the total areas of the public lands in each district and island and also the amount of rental from each. However the revenue should not be considered in connection with the extent of area; from the simple fact that the showing would be wholly inaccurate, in that the larger portion of the lands are not under lease. The following columns should not then be considered together:

| District. | Area in Acres. | Annual Rental. |
|---|---|---|
| Island of Hawaii— | | |
| Kona | 175,185 | $ 2,454.20 |
| Kohala | 74,972 | 8,373.42 |
| Kau | 309,457 | 4,495.00 |
| Hamakua | 274,875 | 14,973.25 |
| Puna | 95,530 | 30.00 |
| Hilo | 382,354 | 14,087.00 |
| Totals | 1,312,373 | $44,412.87 |
| Island of Maui— | | |
| Lahaina | 20,485 | $1,650.00 |
| Kula | 39,184 | 2,100.00 |
| Hana | 19,571 | 795.00 |
| Koolau | 36,760 | 500.00 |
| Hamakua | 14,250 | 475.00 |
| Wailuku | 710 | 625.00 |
| Honuaula | 14,550 | |
| Kahikinui | 25,000 | 3,010.00 |
| Kaanapali | 14,800 | 1,125.00 |
| Kaupo | 8,000 | 135.00 |
| Kipahula | 1,150 | 400.00 |
| Totals | 194,460 | $10,815.00 |
| Island of Oahu— | | |
| Kona | 800 | $ 580.00 |
| Palolo Valley | 969 | 860.00 |
| Manoa Valley | 980 | 295.00 |
| Kalihi | 170 | |
| Moanalua | 2,086 | 1,601.00 |
| Ewa | 49,909 | 1,275.00 |
| Waianae | 4,000 | 2,545.00 |
| Koolau | 15,979 | 3,632.00 |
| Kona | 559 | 300.00 |
| Totals | 75,452 | $11,088.00 |
| Island of Kauai | 179,184 | $7,290.00 |
| Island of Molokai | 32,277 | 1,665.00 |
| Island of Lanai | 42,574 | 1,000.00 |
| Island of Kahoolawe | 30,000 | 250.00 |
| Grand total of all the Islands | 1,866,320 | $76,520.87 |

J. T. Baker of Hilo holds one of the largest tracts of land of any individual or corporation in the territory. He is credited with a lease of Pihonua comprising 57,200 acres in the district of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, for which he pays an annual rental of $300. The lease expires March 1, 1921. The following description of this tract is given in the report:

"Extends from the upper part of the town of Hilo through the forest and to the slope of Maunakea. The lower portion is valuable cane land. Middle belt in the woods, coffee, etc. Upper land good grazing. The greater part of the land densely wooded. Has abundant water supply. A small portion of this land lies within the town of Hilo not under control of Public Land Office."

The following list comprises all the public lands in the Islands of Oahu and Hawaii. First is given the name of interested. First is given the name of the land, second the extent in acres, third the name of lessee if leased, fourth the annual rental, fifth the date present lease, if any, expires, and finally a brief description of each tract of land with its advantages, uses and possibilities of cultivation:

ISLAND OF OAHU—DISTRICT OF KONA.

Waikiki Lots—60 acres; Kwong Sing Company; $60; March 11, 1915; rice lands. Sundry small scattered lots under various leases.

Kapaloa—10 acres; Kwong Yick In; $200; July 1, 1903; rice lands, Pauoa Valley. Kwong Yick In; $200; April 1, 1906.

Kapahulu; 730 acres; D. P. R. Isenberg; $120; July 3, 1904; Diamond Head crater and slope of hill.

PALOLO VALLEY.

Kepuhi; 11 acres; Wong You Kee; $75; April 3, 1908; rice and kula land.

Kaauwaeloa—18 acres; J. H. Boyd; $200; May 18, 1907; rice and kula land.

Pukele Waioamao—940 acres; Liliuokalani; $585; January 1, 1904; grazing, valley and mountain land.

MANOA VALLEY.

Puahia-Piliamoo and Hamanamana—50 acres; estate Poomaikelani; $220; July 1, 1912; taro and rice lands.

Kaluaalaoa, etc.—700 acres; the head of Manoa valley; mostly steep mountain tract.

Waahila—200 acres; dry ridge tract between Manoa and Palolo valleys.

Kakaiwai—18 acres; A. S. Cleghorn and J. H. Boyd; $75; November 18, 1901; on east slope of Manoa; grazing and agricultural.

Waaloa—12 acres; on east slope of Manoa; grazing and agricultural.

KALIHI.

Kaluaopalena makai—20 acres; arable, building lots, etc., makai of government road.

Kaluaopalena mauka—75 acres; rocky sidehill west slope of Kalihi valley.

Naohia—75 acres; grazing and mountain land at head of Kalihi valley.

# CAMPBELL COMING TO GIVE BATTLE TO THE WHARF RATS

THE wireless telegraph message which was sent to Hawaii to Assistant Superintendent of Public Works Campbell, after the meeting of the shipping men ten or twelve days ago relative to raising funds for the improvement of the Honolulu wharves as a protection against rats and plague, failed to reach that official, as the wire on the pole at Mahukona was out of order. A message was sent to him on the last trip of the Kinau but it only reached Mr. Campbell while he was in the district of Kau—too late for him to return to Hilo for the Kinau. He sent word to Honolulu that he would return on the Mauna Loa from the Kona coast, and will arrive here tomorrow. Everything is in readiness to commence the work of wharf improvements.

The Board of Health has all its plans perfected, Dr. Cofer of the United States quarantine service is ready to co-operate, but as the plans are in Mr. Campbell's hands and he alone is in possession of all the data required, the work requires his personal supervision. The money for the improvements has been raised by the shippers, amounting to about $20,000, which is available at any moment. The Board of Health is impatient for the return of Mr. Campbell, as that body is anxious that the wharves be placed in a condition to give the city and its shipping every protection against a possible encroachment of the disease. It is said that over half a million feet of lumber will be required to do the work.

As to the failure of the Wireless Telegraph company to gets its messages through, Superintendent R. C. Brown stated last night that the circuit between Maui and Hawaii had been broken since last Friday on account of an accident to the aerial wire on the pole at Mahukona. The heavy winds and storms on Hawaii carried away this wire, and the operator at Mahukona did what he could to remedy the break. He succeeded only partially, and but few messages succeeding in crossing the water from Maui and finding the Mahukona pole. The last report Superintendent Brown had of the pilikia on Hawaii was from one of its linemen who returned yesterday from Hawaii, who says that the operator was well qualified to repair the damage and that by Tuesday the system would again be in working order.

MOANALUA.

Kalhikapu and Lelepaua; 742 acres; Maunalua Ranch Company; $801; October 17, 1911; fish ponds and marsh land.

Kahauiki—1,344 acres; estate of J. I. Dowsett; $800; January 2, 1913; rice, agricultural and grazing lands; runs from sea to mountain near Honolulu.

DISTRICT OF EWA.

Waimano—2,620 acres; Oahu Railway and Land Company; $350; February 2, 1919; upland, grazing and forest; lease is for 945 acres lower section.

Pouhala—810 acres;

Waikakaiaua—490 acres; Leilehua Ranch Company, and

Waianae-uka—14,678 acres Leilehua Ranch Company;$500; January 14, 1912; valuable agricultural and grazing lands, from about 900 to 4,000 feet; good water supply; much level, smooth land; about twenty miles from Honolulu.

Weloka—26 acres; Mary D. Frear; $100; fish ponds.

Honokawailani Kauhihau—11 acres; Sing Chong; $75; January 1, 1909; rice lands.

Alea—1,170 acres; Leilehua Ranch Company; $250; January 14, 1912; rice, cane and grazing land; from sea to elevation of about 4,000 feet; portions rough and very dry.

DISTRICT OF WAIANAE.

Waianae-kui—6,143 acres; Waianae Sugar Company; $1,200; July 1, 1909; cane, coffee and grazing land; portions very rough and dry.

Keaau—2,421 acres; L. L. McCandless; $400; November 11, 1902; principally grazing and rough mountain tract, but with portions coffee land; runs from sea.

Kahanaiki—690 acres; and

Makua—2,628 acres; Samuel Andrews; $225; February 12, 1910; dry grazing lands principally; rocky.

Keawaula 1 and 2, and Lualualei—14,772 acres; good grazing land, and with about 500 acres of cane land; a large valley running from sea to mountains; a large area is very rocky and precipitous.

Nanakuli—3,450 acres; Leilehua Ranch Company; $570; February 28, 1912; dry, but fine grazing.

DISTRICT OF WAIALUA.

Wahiawa—4,000 acres; about 140 acres taken up under provisions of the land act; remainder is mountain forest land.

Mokuleia, Kealia, Kawaihapai and Kuokala; Samuel Andrews; $150; December 21, 1900; grazing and mountain lands; north slope of Waianae Mountains; all at considerable elevation, 1,500 to 4,000 feet, above sea.

DISTRICT OF KOOLAU.

Kaipapau—160 acres; Cecil Brown and John Ena; $50; June 15, 1912; grazing and mountain land.

Waiahole—1,000 acres; Principally broken mountain lands at head of Waiahole valley, but with various tracts of rice land below. The whole tract is well watered.

Pupukoa—2,353 acres; Oahu Railway and Land Company; $150; February 27, 1902; cane and grazing land at north end of Island, near Kahuku, and from sea to mountain.

Paumalu—2,010 acres; Oahu Railway and Land Company; $150; February 27, 1902.

Hauula—1,576 acres; rice lands, grazing and rough mountain tracts; runs from sea to Koolau ridge; small portion laid out for settlement purposes.

Kaneohe and Kaluapuhi—J. P. Mendonca; $60; January 1, 1904, and

Waikalua—L. Ahlo; $172; January 1, 1904, and

Halekou—L. Ahlo; $500; January 1, 1904, and

Kaonohouluiwi—J. P. Mendonca, $200, October 15, 1906, and

Keaalau—J. P. Mendonca; $150; January1, 1904;

In all, 1,486 acres rice land, grazing and fish ponds, in fourteen separate sections in Kaneohe; sundry lessees.

Keaahala—379 acres; Heeia Agricultural Company; $300; May 14, 1913; cane land in Kaneohe.

Waimanalo—6,500 acres; J. A. Cummins; $1,500; November 22, 1920; cane lands, grazing and rice lands; site of Waimanalo plantation; extensive sea frontage.

Kawailoa—525 acres; J. H. Boyd; $400; February 27, 1903; good grazing and agricultural land; includes small island.

DISTRICT OF KONA.

Wailupe—41 acres; Pan Chew; $200; November 1, 1902; fish ponds.

Kuliouou—51½ acres; R. Lishman; $100; July 16, 1911; dry grazing.

### No News of Li Hung Chang

The Chinese citizens of Honolulu are still anxiously awaiting official news of the death of Li Hung Chang. Until the Chinese consul is notified by the minister at Washington, no memorial service will be held in this city. There have been so many false reports of the death of the famous Chinese diplomat that his fellow citizens have become a little skeptical.

It has been decided to abandon the plan of keeping the postoffice open after midnight, as the patronage does not warrant it. The general delivery window will, as formerly, be kept open until midnight.

# INJUNCTION DISSOLVED

## Two Reversals by the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court in a unanimous decision handed down Saturday reversed the First Circuit Court in the case of Wailuku Sugar Co. vs. Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company dissolving the injunction issued in the lower court.

The plaintiff in this case had the right to take water from the Wailuku stream, Island of Maui, and the right to have the water flow freely. The defendant constructed a wall of stone in the bed of the river, obstructing the flow of water, but which was swept away by a freshet, and the court thereupon granted an injunction restraining respondent from rebuilding the wall. The Supreme Court in reversing the lower court says: "At best, the complainant may ask for an order restraining only the erection of such structures or the making of such deposits of earth, as will obstruct the flow of water in the stream to the detriment of complainant."

Continuing, Justice Perry, who writes the decision, says:

Two causes of complaint are relied on. One is that the respondent erected a certain wall of stone and other material across the north branch of the stream. The wall, as appears from the evidence, was in fact so constructed; but the evidence also shows clearly, and it is undisputed, that shortly after its erection and before this suit was brought, a freshet or freshets destroyed the wall and washed away most of the material of which it was composed, without thereby causing injury whatever to the complainant in its ditches or otherwise, and further that the respondent does not threaten or intend to rebuild the wall or to build any other wall similarly situated across the stream. On this branch of the case no reason exists for an injunction.

The other cause of complaint is that the respondent has deposited on one side of the stream and parallel with the bank large quantities of stone, earth and other debris from a tunnel which is being excavated, and that such deposits, as they are now, obstruct the flow of water, and, if washed away by freshets, will further obstruct such flow not only in the main stream, but also in the complainant's ditches leading therefrom. The deposit thus complained of was, at the date of the trial below, about twenty feet in width at its widest part, and about one hundred and twenty feet long. It seems to us that upon the evidence the finding is irresistible that this deposit does not obstruct the ordinary and accustomed flow of water in the stream or the supply thereof to which the complainant is entitled in its ditches. It is contended, however, that the material so deposited will be washed away from its present location by the first freshet to which the stream may be subject, and that in such event the stream and more particularly the complainant's supply ditches, will receive large quantities of the debris and that thus the flow of water will be interrupted to the complainant's detriment. It may be that the first or a later freshet will wash away the whole or a part of the material referred to, but, in view of the effectiveness with which the wall across the north branch is shown to have been carried down the stream without causing any choking of the same or of the ditches or otherwise injuring the complainant, the finding would not, on the evidence now before us, be justified that there would be any choking of the ditches in case such material were washed away. In order to justify an injunction the danger apprehended and sought to be guarded against must be real and rest upon a substantial basis.

The contention is also present that the maintenance of the debris in its present location will cause the direction of the current of the stream to change to some extent and the waters thereof to encroach on the complainant's land on the other side of the stream. This is not established by the evidence.

In our opinion, the decree appealed from should be reversed and the bill dismissed.

KINNEY, BALLOU & M'CLANAHAN,
For Complainant.
A. S. HARTWELL,
For Respondent.




1. Hic jacet, Pain's ark— Route Palama To park.
2. Genus jackass, And a beaut— Spavined, glandered, Poor brute!
3. You all Know him well— Portuguese Manuel.
4. Fifteen cents, Manuel's pay, 'Steen hours Every day.
5. Ah Sin Luck Boo— Star patrons, These two.
6. Nagasaki, His friend— Kimonos Early end.
7. Squid, poi, Other bait— Special tariff, This freight.
8. Poor haoles, All stand— Isn't this A happy land?
9. In blue book, Mr. Pain— Boss of flunky? Guess again. —H. M. AYRES.

# PAIN TELLS HIS STORY ON STAND

## He Tried to Stop Supreme Court Submission.

(From Saturday's daily.)

THE hearing of the preliminary motion in the Rapid Transit case for a showing of authority on the part of the Hawaiian Tramways Company was concluded yesterday afternoon, and Judge Estee announced that he will render his decision as soon after the filing of briefs by the attorneys as possible. The attorneys are given until next Monday to file their list of authorities. The arguments of yesterday did not deal with the main question of injunction, but simply with the right of the Tramways Company to appear in court.

Manager Pain was on the stand as a witness for the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company yesterday morning, to show his part in the proceeding instituted in the Supreme Court. He made an all too ready witness, and his counsel, Mr. Dunne, angrily stopped him several times after he had attempted to answer the questions put to him by Mr. McClanahan. The examination was conducted almost exclusively on the affidavit of Mr. Pain, in this case, and his connection with the submission to the Supreme Court.

"In this affidavit," asked Mr. McClanahan of Mr. Pain, "do you, in referring to the compliance with chapter 45, laws of 1898, requiring foreign corporations to file articles of incorporation and by-laws, refer to these articles of association?"

"I referred to the articles of association and by-laws, the same as were filed in 1889."

"In 1899, then you found they were not there?"

"I found they had been taken away."

By the court—"Answer the question."

"No; they were not there."

"You have not denied in these pleadings that you were present in Supreme Court at the time of this submission of the agreed statement of facts?"

"I was there."

"Were you inside the railing, in the courtroom?"

"Yes, sir; at the attorneys' table."

"Were Paul Neumann and Mr. Stanley there?"

"Yes, sir."

"What were you there for?"

"To look around."

"Look around at what?"

"At the proceedings which were taking place."

"The proceedings between the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company and the Hawaiian Tramways Company?" continued Mr. McClanahan.

"The alleged proceedings."

"Was W. L. Stanley attorney for the Hawaiian Tramways Company?"

"He acted for Paul Neumann."

"And whom did Paul Neumann act for?"

"He acted on his own account."

"Did you make any protest at that hearing?"

"I had already protested to Mr. Neumann."

"On what ground did you protest?"

"I objected on the ground that it was contrary to the policy of the company since its start, and each case should be fought separately to the court of last resort."

"Why did you object to Mr. Neumann?"

"On policy."

"What had Mr. Neumann to do with the matter?"

"He had nothing to do with it."

"You had the sole authority?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where did you get that authority?"

"From the agreement of 1889, which was in force until January 1, 1901."

"After the objection to Mr. Neumann, did you make further objection?"

"Yes, sir; I objected to Judge Stanley."

"What had Judge Stanley to do with it?"

"He was arguing the case. I met Mr. Neumann in San Francisco, and he told me what he had done, and I asked why he did it. He said it was too late now; what was done could not be undone."

"It was after this protest to Mr. Stanley that this additional submission of fact was entered into, was it not?"

"I know of no such agreement."

"Here it is in your return; it is a stipulation of fact?"

"It purports to be a stipulation."

"Did you know of that being signed by Holmes & Stanley?"

"Some question came up at the hearing, and I suppose that was it. I said to Judge Stanley, 'Good God, Stanley, what did you let Neumann put that thing up for; it's contrary to the whole policy of the company?' I had nothing to do with it at all; Mr. Neumann did it."

George E. Smithies, a former clerk in the Interior Department, testified as to the affidavit he had made regarding the filing of the articles of association, and stated that he had testified they were certified, only from memory.

An affidavit was also introduced from Treasurer Wright to the effect that his testimony as to the filing of the articles was not entirely correct, and he did not know whether they had been certified.

Mr. McClanahan then began his argument as to the rule against the attorneys, and the faulty showing of authority that had been made by Pain. He resumed again in the afternoon, and was followed by Mr. Dunne for plaintiff. The latter contended that there was no showing that the Supreme Court was involved in the controversy, and that the only matter before the court was the constitutionality of defendant's action. He spoke at length upon the laws governing foreign corporations, contending that the complainant had complied with every condition.

During his argument in response to a question, the court said: "The courts of every State and the United States Supreme Court have held that foreign corporations doing business in a State or Territory are subject to the laws of that State or Territory, and must live up to them."

Mr. McClanahan had the closing argument, following which, Judge Estee announced that the attorneys might have until Monday to file briefs of their authorities. He said it would be some time before he could pass upon the case because of the great mass of documentary evidence before him.

## NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Senor Sagasta is improving in health.

A political fight is on in Lower California.

Turkey has settled the Austrian claims.

The story of Yaqui outbreaks in Arizona is said to be true.

An effort is to be made to knock out the California primary law.

Sir Henry Strong has been sworn in as administrator of Canada.

The torpedo-boat Bailey has been accepted by the Navy Department.

Prince Christian, eldest son of the Danish Crown Prince, is quite ill.

The contract for paving and sewering Havana will amount to $10,890,898.

A Sicilian vendetta resulted in the shooting of two San Francisco men.

A cousin of General Buller has left San Diego and numerous unpaid debts.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Giles were burned to death in their cabin near Oakland.

N. A. Stranahan, of Oswego, will be appointed collector of the port of New York.

Five were injured in a Chicago collision between a fire truck and switch engine.

Four vessels foundered at the mouth of the Tyne with all hands, during a bad storm.

George L. Rives has been appointed corporation counsel by Mayor Low of Greater New York.

Fire in the Cudahy packing establishment at Kansas City, destroyed the cannery. Loss, $150,000.

German records show there has been a heavy increase in emigration to the United States this year.

The total liabilities of the Pan-American Exposition amount to $3,226,-114, including capital stock.

The Australian federal government promises to reconsider the duties on kerosene, cottons and linens.

Roosevelt says political influence will not count in the promotions of officers. Merit alone will be considered.

Miss Vanderbilt-Wackermann, examined as to her sanity, is pronounced by the physicians as greatly improved.

Herbert Pierce, of Massachusetts, has been appointed third assistant secretary of state, to succeed Mr. Cridler.

A Catholic Sister, at Ludlow, Ky., saved forty children from the parochial school, which was destroyed by fire.

The walls of the new power house for the University of Chicago collapsed on November 14, killing one man and injuring seven others, all workmen.

R. C. Stevens, general western passenger agent of the Great Northern Railway at Seattle, is dead.

The Board of Health has condemned San Francisco's Chinatown, and recommends its total obliteration.

Receiving teller George Zolleinhofer, of the Williamsburg (Brooklyn) Savings Bank, has confessed to stealing $60,000 from the bank.

A severe shock of an earthquake has done considerable damage in Southern Utah.

Nicaragua has made satisfactory guarantee to Great Britain for the protection of the natives on the Mosquito Coast.

Schley's loop seems to have been tightened about the prosecution's case.

The United States transport Warren struck a rock in the Inland sea and ripped up twenty plates. She made Kobe safely and will be repaired at Yokohama.

## DRIVER PULLED THE WRONG LINE

The crass stupidity of one of Pain's ark engineers nearly caused a serious accident on Nuuanu street yesterday afternoon. About 3 o'clock a car laden with passengers was waiting at the switch on Nuuanu street close to W. W. Hall's residence. The driver having succeeded in clipping a few minutes off of the time schedule, was indulging in a cigarette and meditating on his chances of getting a job with the Rapid Transit Company.

Presently the car from the valley hove in sight. It also had a full complement of passengers. The driver had gone to the whip, and the ancient structure creaked as it tore down the hill. Instead of checking speed as he approached the waiting car he increased it, and laying on the reins exerted the beasts in front of him to yet greater effort. He drove a regular Geers finish, and soon saw his own termination, which was both speedy and complete.

He erred in pulling the wrong line when he came to the switch. Had he not done this all might have been well and his name might have found a place in the year's book of records. He certainly established a new mark for 250 yards unpaced.

His nerve failed him at the crucial moment, however, and instead of turning to the left he pulled to the right. Then followed a crash which jarred the passengers and stirred up their feelings considerably. The down car ran off the track, and the nondescript motive power fell in a heap and were topped off by the antiquated van. The poor brutes were badly skinned about the knees.

Luckily, indeed, almost miraculously, the passengers of the cars escaped serious injury, and after a delay of ten minutes for repairs, went a-jogging on their way again.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR DIARRHOEA.

"Some years ago while at Martinsburg, W. Va., I was taken with cholera morbus, which was followed by diarrhoea. The doctor's medicine did me no good. I was advised to get a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I did, and it cured me sound and well."—G. A. Morris, Embreeville, Pa., U. S. A. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

### Heavy Earthquake at Hilo.

HILO, Nov. 22.—A vigorous earthquake was felt on this island Friday night at 10 o'clock. The shock came in two distinct waves, probably ten seconds apart. The second was the more violent of the two and made the windows rattle in many Hilo homes. At the Volcano hotel the quaking was felt and the opinion of the manager was that the seismic wave started from the nether regions of Mauna Loa.—Hilo Tribune.

Mr. A. W. Carter came in on Saturday from Hawaii ports.

# MAUI FOLKS AT BAZAAR

## A Great Success of Wailuku Fair.

MAUI, Nov. 23.—Maui has had more church fairs or bazaars during the last week than ever before in her history. The first event of the kind, given by the Ladies' Guild of the Church of the Good Shepherd of Wailuku, took place at Alexander Hall the evening of the 16th.

The three pretty rooms were so beautifully adorned as to be described, "fairyland" and a "dream of beauty." A large number of people were in attendance. The refreshments were all sold early in the evening, and nearly every article at the fancy tables before the evening was over; $539 was the large sum realized.

During last evening, the 22nd, the first bazaar ever held by the Laidies' Aid Society of the Makawao Foreign Church took place in Paia Hall.

It has been the annual custom of the society to hold sales of fancy work some time in November, but never before has a regular church fair been given. The interior of the hall was most profusely decorated with ferns, potted plants, bunting and other drapery. In the center of the hall was the large octagonal fancy work booth presided over by Mrs. F. W. Hardy, Mrs. Dora von Tempsky and Miss Irene Aiken.

Nearby, in an adjoining corner, was a pretty Christmas tree, dazzling with the light of many candles, reflected in shining ornaments. This was the doll booth, in charge of Mrs. D. C. Lindsay and Mrs. E. B. Carley. Opposite this was the ice cream booth, in pink and green, presided over by Mrs. W. S. Nicoll and Miss Betts. Adjoining was the lemonade and ice drinks booth, decked out in striking orange drapery and the green ferns. Miss Clara Lowrie made this table the center of attraction, ably assisted during the latter part of the evening by Mr. Diggs of Woodland, Cal. The candy booth, adorned in red and green, was an attractive corner, presided over by Mesdames W. O. Aiken and Geo. Wilbur.

Opposite the candy table was the Japanese booth, which was artistically adorned with the lanterns, flags, umbrellas, fans, flowers and pottery of the Island Empire, in addition to the green of ferns and the vivid coloring of bunting. Here Misses Eva, Nellie, and Ethel Smith dispensed tea and sweetmeats in Japanese china, and sold articles of Japanese art.

The Hawaiian booth, in red, white, blue and green, in charge of Mrs. W. F. McConkey, was a popular one, all the lahaia work being quickly sold.

One of the leading features of the bazaar was the fish pond, which occupied one-half of the stage. It was a mystic bridge constructed of quaint bamboo, with a large fish-net forming the water below. After the payment of a fee (25 cents), the fisherman stood upon the bridge and with pole and line angled until he hooked some package containing some fancy article.

Owing to the confusion attendant upon an affair of the kind, the excellent musical program did not receive the attention it merited. However, the fine cornet solos of Mr. C. D. Lufkin were very much appreciated, as well as the brilliant piano selections of Mr. Norton of Spreckelsville.

The singing of Hawaiian songs by a sextet of Maunaolu girls was excellent, and Miss Lowrie's piano solo was up to her usual high standard.

There was a large number of the district people present, which was more than equalled by the large attendance of Spreckelsville residents. A free train was run between Wailuku and Paia.

The receipts amounted to $442.

Thursday evening, the 21st, the Aloha Lodge of Knights of Pythias met at their present quarters in Bailey's Hall, Wailuku, to consider bids for building a new Pythian Hall. The Knights intend building a $6,000 structure on a lot land near Maiulani Hospital, for which Architect O. G. Traphagen of Honolulu has already drawn the plan. The building is to be the most ornate one in Wailuku. Their lot of land, comprising one-fourth of an acre, is the gift of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company to the order. Inasmuch as the bids received were all too high, new ones will be called for.

By the way, the Pythian fraternity is an especially strong one in Wailuku, they having a membership of sixty, with fifteen applicants awaiting initiation.

### GENERAL NOTES.

Hamakuapoko will begin grinding during the middle of December, and Paia a little later on, December 20th.

The new school for Uhaino, Hana, has been just completed. It was contracted for by J. H. Nishwitz.

Congratulations were offered Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lowrie of Spreckelsville upon the advent of a baby girl Sunday last, and on the 18th best wishes for the future of a new baby boy were tendered Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hair of Hamakuapoko.

L. von Temsky, manager of Haleakala Ranch, who has been very ill with appendicitis, is now almost himself again.

Rev. Dr. Beckwith will preach a Thanksgiving sermon on the 25th in Paia Foreign Church.

### KOHALA-HILO ROAD.

#### Information at Hilo That Construction Will Begin Very Soon.

A Hilo business man in San Francisco writes to a friend here that he had seen one of the backers of the proposed Kohala-Hilo railroad and was told by him that the construction of the road was assured. Some details remained to be perfected and when finished work on the road would begin. It is said that F. M. Swanzey will have a conference with the financial men behind the scheme during his visit to New York. H. B. Gehr returned from Honolulu last week where he went with the intention of presiding at a director's meeting. There was not a quorum present so that nothing was accomplished.

The progress of the Chinese court to Peking has almost ruined the people along the route, who have had to pay for the entertainment of its members.

# ALOHA AINA FOR REFORM

## Hawaiians In Hilo Form a New Party.

The formation of the local Hawaiian organization which has caused so many guesses and aroused so much curiosity has made its purposes clear. The preamble to its by-laws which is set forth below gives expression to natural emotions of patriotism and purpose which mark the Hawaiian character.

The name of the organization finally adopted is Aloha Aina. The name Hawaiian Republican Society was discarded after careful consideration. While the organization will have influence in politics it is not an avowed political body. Its main object is to aid Hawaiians. It will endeavor to see that deserving Hawaiians have profitable employment. It will encourage the native young men to enter the industrial race with energy.

If there are Hawaiians too poor to go to college, this society will endeavor to find means of sending them. Its by-laws will permit the society to enter upon any commercial business which may be deemed advisable. Those most active in its formation desire that the society mix as little as possible in politics, though they admit that politics cannot be excluded altogether. They have adopted the utterances of William McKinley as their chief article of faith.

The new Aloha Aina society is not a resurrection of the old Aloha Aina which was swallowed up by the Home Rule political party. The Hilo organization is the parent of what all leading Hawaiians hope will be a network of similar societies throughout the Islands. It is their hope that these societies will result in directing the efforts of Hawaiians to a betterment of their condition in a business, social and educational way. The preamble adopted reads as follows:

Whereas, the late President McKinley in his instructions to the Secretary of War to be given by that official to the Philippine Commission, said in part: "Without hampering them by too specific instructions, they should in general be enjoined to devote their attention in the first instance to the establishment of municipal government in which the natives of the islands, both in the cities and in the rural communities, shall be afforded the opportunity to manage their local affairs to the fullest extent of which they are capable and subject to the least degree of supervision and control;" and

Whereas, we as Hawaiians highly appreciate the patriotic attachment which arises from that instructive, disinterested and undefinable feeling which connects the affections of man with his birthplace and sustains his fondness for the ancient customs and reverence for the ancestral traditions of the past; and

Whereas, we as a people have been charged with inability to manage or control our civil, national or municipal governmental affairs for half a century we have sustained with honor and without interruption,

Now, therefore, we, the members of Aloha Aina, appreciating the necessity of unity in politics as in any other great undertaking in this life, declare that the principle involved in the instructions of the late President McKinley, above referred to, should be extended to our people without hampering us by the appointment of executive officials whose personal and political interests are subversive of the best interests of our insular Territory.

That we declare our loyal adherence to the principles and doctrines of the great republican party as enunciated in the Philadelphia platform.

That we believe the initial consideration of every movement of our fellow citizens should have for its object a careful culture of fraternal love and regard, the cultivation and fostering intercourse of business and friendship by all the means within our command.

We believe that only by a sound and industrial policy alone guided by executive officials who know how and will work to accomplish that end, can we hope for internal peace and financial and political prosperity.

That we as a people honor and respect the great American Union of which we are now a part. We know no higher principle than that of right, and in so recognizing it as taught us by our fathers we feel that we can be independent in thought without arrogance, and loyal and true American citizens without servility.

We believe that without a comprehensive recognition of the sentiments herein expressed, the financial stability of our beautiful Island Territory will be shaken and our loyalty as American citizens will be dim and confused.

We believe that the Congress of the United States acted wisely in extending the unlimited franchise to us, since the most powerful means of interesting men in the welfare of their country is to make them partake in the administration of its affairs. We believe civic zeal to be inseparable from the exercise of political rights, and that a sense of duty as well as pride will in the future direct us along the pathway of correct principles.—Hilo Tribune.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Allow me to say a few words in praise of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I had a very severe cough and cold and feared I would get pneumonia, but after taking the second dose of this medicine I felt better; three bottles of it cured my cold and the pains in my chest disappeared entirely. I am most respectfully yours for health, Ralph S. Meyers, 64 Thirty-seventh St., Wheeling, W. Va., U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

The fire court heard the claim of the Hawaiian Electric Company yesterday for $880 for poles and cables destroyed in Chinatown. The personal claim of Commissioner Testa for $600 was also heard, it having been assigned to H. P. Baldwin. The Hip Wo & Co. claim, of $12,000, was also partially considered.

# ROAD WORK FOR HILO

## New Bridge for the Waiakea River.

HILO, Nov. 22.—During Superintendent Boyd's short stay in Hilo last week he did much toward paving the way for improvements that are badly needed in Hilo.

On Monday soundings were being made for the abutments for a new steel bridge to be built across the Waiakea river. Solid foundation was found at twenty-four feet. This bridge will probably be forty feet wide, and 120 feet long, the driveway having a width of thirty-two feet, with sidewalks four feet wide on either side. The sum of $10,000 has been appropriated for the bridge.

Messrs. Boyd and Campbell looked over Front street and the damage caused by the storm. They hardly approve of making a permanent outlet for the Waiolama stream at the place where it broke banks. They believe it will be cheaper to perfect the canal to the Waiakea river. Already the surf has filled the original channel and the Waiolama is girding itself to meander toward the postoffice before entering the sea. They authorized A. B. Loebenstein to make surveys and plans to straighten the canal. These surveys will also determine whether it will be necessary to deepen the canal. It was discovered that Front street at the point of breakage is one hand one-half feet below the proper grade and that the material used in building the grade at that point was loose sand instead of rock.

The Hilo water works will be attended to in the near future. The Superintendent of Public Works has decided to spend $16,000 on this public improvement at the earliest possible moment.

Another matter of interest to every one who receives freight from the coast was also settled by Mr. Boyd: The construction of jetties at the mouth of the Waiakea river. Permission to do this was asked by the Matson Navigation Company some time ago and refused. During the visit of Mr. Boyd he saw the necessity for such an arrangement and decided to grant the request. The company's agent, Mr. Guard, feels well pleased over the matter.

"The jetties will be constructed after the plan of the Oakland ferries," said that gentleman yesterday. "For a distance of from two hundred to three hundred feet out into the bay we will drive piles on either side of the channel. On the inside these will be faced with heavy planks and on the outside with rocks near the mouth of the river. This will enable boats and scows to get into the river without going upon the beach when the current is unusually strong. Such an arrangement would have prevented the accident by the Mohea and the Hackfeld scows last week."

The bar which forms at the mouth of the Waiakea has always been a detriment in shipping sugar, but with the jetty this will be obviated, because the river will probably be dredged or deepened in some way at this point, and the jetty will prevent its filling up again. We will start on the work at once and finish it within a few weeks. The expense will be about $3,500, and will be paid entirely by the Matson Navigation Company. The improvement would be a welcome one, even though the new wharf is completed, because Waiakea would probably ship its sugar down the river as usual.

KEAAU, Nov. 21.—Citizens from Puna and Olaa met Superintendent Boyd and his assistant, Marston Campbell, at this place by appointment yesterday. The meeting was set for 10 a. m. at the railroad depot but the officials did not arrive until about an hour after the time set and found upwards of fifty people waiting for them.

Mr. Boyd made a short address, in which he asked for an expression of the people as to their needs. He said he had seen much to interest him during his trip around the Islands, and had found many places where new roads and repairs to old ones were actual necessities. Unfortunately, however, the hands of his department were tied through the insufficiency of money to carry on the work. I have thus far asked for more than $300,000 to prosecute the needed work on this side of Hawaii and Treasurer Wright says he can authorize only about eight per cent. of that amount.

A deputation of twenty citizens appeared for Pahoa, questioning Mr. Boyd regarding homestead roads there. The superintendent replied that he had recommended that it be built in his report to the Executive, and asked that the appropriation for the purpose be given. He further remarked that a surveyor would be on the ground within ten days to lay out the road. He asked the cooperation of the citizens in selecting a route where the best road and the most good could be obtained for the money appropriated.

Peter Lee had in mind repairs to the Volcano road; so had Senator Russel and Representative Nailima. Mr. Lee said the road originally cost about $25,000 to build, but as far as he could learn no money had been appropriated for repairs.

The speaker said he laid the blame upon Senator Russel and Representative Nailima for not watching the interests of their constituents in seeing that means of repairing the road were available.

Senator Russel interrupted Mr. Lee to remark that he had returned to his home before the session ended, having the impression that funds could be made available without legislative enactment. Representative Nailima maintained a dignified silence during the arraignment by Mr. Lee.

In reply to a question by Mr. Lee whether the appropriations for side roads could not be utilized to pay for repairs to the main road, Mr. Boyd said they could not; only the body that made the appropriations could change them, and while he realized that there might be grave danger in allowing the road to continue in its present condition he could not promise relief at this time. He hoped, however, that it could come in some other way.

ARTHUR LANGGUTH

PRESIDENT OF THE MICHIGAN PRESBYTERIAN PUBLISHING CO

**An Interesting Incident in the Life of a Successful Man as Told in a Personal Interview.**

Mr. Arthur Langguth is president of the Michigan Presbyterian Publishing Company and is known as a conscientious and reliable man as far as the official organ of that church, the Michigan Presbyterian, circulates. The home office of the concern is at No. 15 John R. street, Detroit, and in that town he is known as the successful manager of a large business and a leading citizen. In a recent interview he said:

"Several years ago, in some manner, I strained my back. Instead of getting better it became worse and the pain increased so much that I could not lie down on my back and when sitting I was obliged to lean forward. It was not only very painful but caused me great inconvenience and in spite of all the remedies I took it did not become any better. I did not want to leave my business but at last I reluctantly decided to go to Colorado for the change and rest.

"But as I was making my preparations for the trip, the wife of a minister who is a friend of our family advised me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and so strongly did she recommend them that I put off the journey and tried the pills.

"Well, it was wonderful. I improved from the very start. I had become extremely emaciated from the pain and loss of appetite, but by the time I had taken a box my appetite began to return, the pains began to leave me and I picked up in health. In a short time I was completely well again."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will not only effect a cure in cases similar to that above but, acting directly upon the blood and nerves, are an unfailing specific for such diseases as partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, nervous headache, after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box or six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

**Down Again**

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

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TELEPHONE 121.

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at the annual meeting of the Haleakala Ranch Company, held on the 21st instant, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year, viz:

H. P. Baldwin, Esq., President.
L. A. Thurston, Esq., Vice Pres't.
Geo. H. Robertson, Esq., Treasurer.
E. F. Bishop, Secretary.
W. G. Taylor, Auditor.

E. F. BISHOP, Secretary.

Dated Honolulu, November 22, 1901. 2336

### Olaa Assessments.

THE 17TH AND 18TH ASSESSments, of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 2½% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building.

ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Company, Ltd.
Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 2331

### Hilo News Notes.

Hackfeld & Co. have transferred some of their planing mill machinery to the coffee mill on the mauka side of Front street where it is running and taking care of immediate demands.

By this Kinau an expert bridgeman arrived to make a close investigation of the bridges in this district. He was sent for by Superintendent J. H. Boyd and will go over all the bridges carefully and make a report.

Rev. S. L. Desha has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at Honolulu, December 19, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Kamehameha schools. The anniversary will be celebrated upon a magnificent scale.

The people of Hilo will make a vigorous demand that a sea front park be made of the narrow strip of land between Front street and the sea from Waianuenue street to the Waiakea river. The title to this strip of land is now in dispute and the decision of the Supreme Court is awaited with great interest. No disinterested person could be prevailed upon to give his consent to the perpetuation of the unsightly row of shacks that now cumber this ground. They should be demolished and removed when Front street is widened.

# GEAR IS REVERSED

## Award of $15,000 Alimony Set Aside.

(From Saturday's daily)

Judge Gear was reversed by the Supreme Court yesterday in his allowance of half of an estate of $30,000 in a lump sum to Libano de Nobregga in her divorce suit against Sylvano de Nobregga.

The Supreme Court in an opinion written by Justice Galbraith, concurred in by Perry and Judge Little, circuit judge, holds that Gear erred in not only his division of the real estate but also in the allowance of temporary alimony to a woman, who is not in destitute circumstances. A concurrent opinion is written by Justice Perry in which he differs with the majority opinion only as to one or two minor questions.

The pith of the ruling is contained in the syllabus which reads as follows:

Under Section 1943, Civil Laws, authorizing the Circuit Court, upon granting a divorce for the adultery of the husband, etc., to "make such further order or decree against the defendant, compelling him * * * to provide such suitable allowance for the wife, for her support as the court shall deem just and reasonable," * * * the court may make such allowance in gross.

The court has no power under this statute to order a division of the husband's real estate and to vest title to a part thereof in the wife.

A wife who owns in her own right real estate of the value of $3,500 or $4,000 is not in "destitute circumstances," as provided in Section 1938, Civil Laws, and an allowance to her of temporary alimony cannot be sustained.

This case was decided but a short time ago by Judge Gear. The evidence showed that the defendant was living in open adultery with another woman and he was severely censured by the court, in the decree, allowing the divorce, and granting the wife half of the estate of her husband.

The Supreme Court holds in its opinion that the fact "that libellee expressed a willingness to pay alimony in land rather than money certainly cannot estop him from contesting the power of the court to compel him to give one-half of his land."

Regarding the allowance of a lump sum as alimony the court says: "No good reason has been suggested nor does any appear to the court on its investigation why under the terms of our statute the court could not make an allowance to the wife of a gross sum as alimony or in lieu thereof."

In regard to the action of the court in dividing the estate the opinion reads:

We have heretofore found that under the evidence of the case, the decree cannot be sustained, on the theory of the consent of the parties, and we now conclude that the court had no power under the statute to order a division of the real estate.

The trial court was in error in the decision in finding that the real property in the name of the libellant should be divided and one-half conveyed to the libellee. Under Section 1945, Civil Laws, on the entry of the decree of divorce the real estate owned by the wife became her "sole and absolute property." The court was also in error in making the order for the payment of $15.00 per week as temporary alimony. This order can only be sustained on the theory that the libellant was in "destitute circumstances." (Section 1938, Civil Laws.) The court found that the libellee owns in fee real estate of the value of $3,500 or $4,000. Such a person cannot be said to be in "destitute circumstances," and unable to support herself pending the litigation in this case.

The order of the Supreme Court is: "The exceptions are sustained and the decree allowing temporary alimony and dividing the real estate is reversed and the cause remanded to the Circuit Court with directions to make to libellant such suitable allowance as the court shall deem just and reasonable, and for such further proceedings, consistent with the foregoing opinion as may be necessary."

Judge Perry says: "I concur in the conclusion that the court below was without authority, whether derived from statute, from the alleged stipulation or consent of parties, or otherwise, to decree a division of the real estate owned by the libellee or the conveyance by the libellee to the libellant of a part of such real estate, and am of the opinion for this reason that the decree entered must be reversed and a new trial on the question of alimony ordered."

George Davis appeared for libellant and J. T. De Bolt for libellee.

### CABLE AND CANAL.

**Hepburn Will Push Both Bills at Coming Session.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Representative Hepburn of Iowa, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House, and Representative Sherman of New York, a member of the same committe, had a long conference with the President today about the isthmian canal and Pacific cable legislation.

As a result of the consultation they announced that it was their purpose to press legislation on both subjects at the earliest possible moment. The canal bill which passed the House at the last session will be reintroduced in substantially the form in which it was passed last winter. No delay is anticipated in the committee, as the whole subject has been canvassed thoroughly. Colonel Hepburn told the President that the bill undoubtedly would have a large majority in the House.

The cable bill will be identical with the one reported from the committee during the last Congress. It provides for the laying of the cable by a private corporation under a contract with the Postmaster-General, with an alternative provision for the building of the cable by the Government if no satisfactory contract can be made. It is understood that the President concurred in the proposed programme.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—It was learned yesterday that the copper trade in general is now figuring upon the contract that is expected to result from the projected laying of a cable to the Philippines. It is estimated that the cable will be about 7,000 miles long. Submarine cables contain from seventy-five to 650 pounds of copper to the mile, and the Philippine cable will probably run from 450 to 650 pounds. That would mean, roughly, 4,000,000 pounds of copper.

Statistics as to the copper trade situation in October were given out by John Stanton, the copper statistician, today. The production in 1900 was about 603,000,000 pounds, and the consumption was 335,000,000 pounds, by United States official figures. The year 1900 was an off year on account of the Presidential election, and the trade was not up to the usual standard. The consumption in 1901 will undoubtedly be the largest on record, probably 20 per cent larger than in 1900, which would make it 425,000,000 pounds.

MANILA, Nov. 15.—The Chamber of Commerce has cabled to President Roosevelt urging that the Pacific cable be laid and saying that the main object would be immense increasing of the rubber industry of the Philippines, estimated at $15,000,000, and also economy and the facilitation of business.




DESPITE the prevailing tight condition of the money market, the local brokers are generally optimistic as to the prospects for the coming year.

A well known broker has written a close friend, formerly a resident of Honolulu, but now residing in the East, and who is largely interested in Hawaiian securities, as follows:

"The chief reason for this condition of affairs can be traced to the lack of coin in the community. There seems to be an abundance of faith in the future of sugar, after carefully considering the future of Cuba. Advices have come to us through reliable sources that Cuba is not going to recover herself in a short space of time, as is generally supposed. The estates there are somewhat devastated and Cuban planters are making no further improvement or putting out any money in new crops until Congress makes some disposition of the Cuban question. In the meantime the plantations of Hawaii are progressing, never hesitating to expend large sums of money where it might be deemed expedient. Wherever it is shown that a dollar of expense will bring back two on these estates, the money is quickly raised and put into use.

"The present financial stringency can easily be traced by reviewing the expenditures of the past year. In the neighborhood of $9,000,000 were sent out of the country for new material such as mills, pumps and other appliances. Some $7,000,000 were called in on assessments on stocks which money is represented in new fields of cane growing for the 1902 crops. Then again, there have been considerable building operations going on here, such as the Alexander Young building, Boston Block, Stangenwald Building, all of which mean thousands of dollars going out of the country for material such as iron, stone and inside furnishings.

"The Honolulu Rapid Transit company represents an expenditure of about $1,000,000 which has largely been sent to the mainland for material. Then again all of the dry goods and liquor merchants, as well as merchants in other lines, stocked up heavily in English and other European goods previous to annexation in order to save the excessive duties that are now imposed under the American laws. All in all it is quite safe to estimate that fully $19,000,000 or perhaps $20,000,000 can be accounted for in one way or another as having been spent during the year.

"The income of the country from 280,000 tons of sugar, together with rice and bananas did not more than cover these expenditures. How then, can we expect money to be easy in Honolulu at present. We have had very little foreign capital to assist us, the money coming entirely from our earnings.

"Now that all these improvements are paid for and there are no new enterprises contemplated I do not see why the revenue from the 1902 crop of sugar and rice should not go a great way toward easing up things here. I predict that wealthy men with large incomes will invest heavily in sugar stocks at present prices. Next year will see a more prosperous and healthier condition of affairs in Hawaii nei."

### INACTIVE STOCK MARKET.

Stocks were inactive during the week and trading in them was lacking in the elements of a brisk market. It was an unusually dull week and the brokers had to scratch to make any kind of a showing on their lists. As recorded on the official lists of the Honolulu Stock Exchange, just 655 shares changed hands, divided as follows: Ookala, 5; Ewa, 500 at 24; Kahuku, 50 at 24; Olaa, assessable, 100 at 2; Waimanalo, 10 at 160, or about $15,000 worth of business transacted on and between boards. The quotations show a tendency to remain where they are at present.

### EXTENSION OF BISHOP STREET TO ESPLANADE.

The proposition to extend Bishop street, the new thoroughfare made possible by the building of the Young Block, from King street to Merchant street and thence on through to Kilauea street and meeting the Esplanade at right angles, is occupying the attention of business men. Maps showing the proposed cuts through the blocks mentioned have been made, and several meetings already held to consider the matter. The street starts at the Hotel street corner of the Young Building, almost opposite Union street. The continuation of the street would abut the Emmeluth store and would take off a small portion of the Waikiki side of Schuman's carriage repository on Merchant street. From this point the proposed street would slant off Waikikiward to meet Kilauea street. This would open an artery in the business district and would divert much of the heavy traffic now encumbering Fort street, one of the narrowest of Honolulu's streets, and also open up new building areas.

The real estate market is very dull and will so continue until money is easier.

## WOULDN'T DRINK WITH A NEGRO

(From Saturday's daily.)

Because a white man would not drink with a negro at the invitation of another white man there was a fight in the Orpheum Cafe last night which caused the police to interfere at the suggestion of the proprietor, and the man who issued the invitation was taken to jail. The trouble began when two negroes and a negress, who had been attending the show in the Orpheum theater, came out of the playhouse during one of the acts to the relief of many of the patrons. One of the negroes had imbibed considerably more liquor than he could stand and therefore tried to "show off" to the audience. His air of superiority and display of nonchalance attracted the favorable attention of an inebriated man and the negroes were invited into the Cafe to drink.

The white man's companions entered an objection to drinking with a negro and for an answer one of them was given a cuff behind the ear which sent him sprawling over a couple of chairs. The commotion brought Manager Cohen and two policemen into the cafe and the manager asked for quiet. The host defied the officer's authority to arrest him and made so many remarks, coupled with considerable noise that the officer finally placed him under arrest and sent for the patrol wagon. One of the negroes also defied the officer to do anything to him.

"I represent de awmy, sah," said he flashing an official looking document in the officer's face. "I hold's in my hand, sah, mah fu-lough from de awmy, an' ah cawn't be teched, sah, no sah. I suppose de people aroun' heah think we've got a thousan' razahs on us, but we don' need no razahs, for we've got de awmy back of us, suah. I's a soljah of de United States awmy an' can prove what ah say."

The officer let the man ramble on to the amusement of the bystanders, and an artilleryman standing nearby muttered that the soldier on furlough was a disgrace to the army. The friends of the men under arrest attempted to tell the officer what he should do and "sassed" him to such an extent that the officer threatened the entire crowd with arrest if they persisted and quiet settled upon the group.

### Say They Don't Draw the Line.

Inquiry at the leading hotels of London respecting the color line in connection with the international Methodist church council brings out the uniform reply. "We absolutely will not discriminate against negroes. All respectable Americans, black or white, are the same to us."

## MIDNIGHT MIX-UP ON GARDEN ISLE

Purser Clark of the steamer Waialeale, which arrived yesterday noon from Kauai, brings news of a fight which took place at Waimea a few days ago. It appears that two men named Wyman and Hickey were drinking in the Waimea saloon.

Later in the evening Wyman in happy forgetfulness of his earthly surroundings turned into Hickey's bunk, in the rooms which are connected with the saloon. Hickey, however, was more particular about the spot where he rested, and when he found Wyman in his bunk he objected. Matters livened up very quickly. Hickey objected to Wyman's being in his bed, and Wyman objected to being turned out, and the debate became quite heated. At last Hickey seized a wine bottle (it was empty), and used it in the way of an argument, with such results that Wyman now is wearing his head in a sling, having been cut very severely, especially above the eyebrow. Hickey has been arrested.

WEDEMEYER—Koloa, Kauai, November 7, 1901, to the wife of H. Wedemeyer, bookeeper of the Koloa Sugar Co., Ltd., a son.

## BURGLARS ENTER CASTLE & COOKE'S

Castle & Cooke's office, at the corner of Bethel and King streets was reported last night about 8:30 o'clock, as having its street doors open. The door leading from King street to the stairway to the offices in the second story was found open, from which an entrance to the main office of Castle & Cooke had been reached by a door which opens into the hallway. The big iron door at the rear of the building, behind the elevator, and the wire door leading to Mr. Bowen's office and opening into the back yard, were also found open. George Watts, patrolman for the Merchants' Patrol, made the discovery on his rounds, and it was his theory after making an inspection of the interior, that burglars had effected an entrance.

According to Watts' statement he noticed the stairway door, which is usually closed at night, standing ajar. He investigated and found the door leading to the main office secured by a string to a cleat, evidently tied by some person upon quitting the building. Watts' theory is that the lock on this door was picked. He went through the large room and upon reaching the elevator shaft saw the rear iron door wide open. He went into the office occupied by Mr. Bowen and Mr. Tenney, and discovered the wire protecting door open. As far as he could learn nothing had been disturbed. The safes seemed intact, and there was no evidence of violence on desks or cabinets.

## SPORTING ITEMS FROM MAINLAND

Aeolus, the speedy son of For Freedom, won the big coursing stake at Petaluma.

"Boots" Dunnell's horses are barred from San Francisco tracks.

Logue rode a good winner at Oakland on the 15th.

Sam Loates, the noted English jockey, has been seriously injured.

Joe Gans knocked out Jack Hanlon in two rounds.

The Marquis of Queensberry is bankrupt.

Henley stewards will not exclude foreigners.

"Dummy" Rowan and Jimmy Burns fought a twenty-round draw.

"Kid" Parker of Denver knocked out Morris Jacobs in the second round.

At the end of the fifth day of the go-as-you-please race at Pittsburg, Cavanaugh was forty miles ahead. He has only rested five hours since the start, and has covered 445 miles.

Joe Walcott and Young Peter Jackson are to fight.

Alfred Mace, a son of Jem Mace, the old-time English pugilist, is evangelizing in San Francisco.

In the preliminaries of the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight, "Spider" Welch knocked out Joe Fields in the fifth round, and Billy Condon and Mike Curtin fought a draw.

### A VIOLENT ATTACK OF CROUP CURED.

"Last winter an infant child of mine had croup in a violent form," says Elder John W. Rogers, a Christian Evangelist, of Filley, Mo., U. S. A. "I gave her a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and in a short time all danger was past and the child recovered." This remedy not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the first symptoms appear, will prevent the attack. It contains no opium or other harmful substance, and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

### McKinley Memorial Committee.

The executive committee of the McKinley memorial fund has received a letter from the chairman at Kohala, showing the contribution from Kohala to be $250. The following are the members of the Honolulu committee: Henry Waterhouse, chairman; Shiozawa, John Lane, Roy H. Chamberlain, W. R. Farrington, Y. Soga, Charles L. Rhodes, S. E. Chang, J. D. Marques.

Gathmanu's dynamite shell, fired from his big 18-inch rifle, the largest gun in the world, has proved a disastrous failure. The ordinary army 12-inch rifle with a shell filled with a small charge of high explosive, scored a big success, and it may revolutionize naval architecture.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
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Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles at 9d each, and in cases containing at times the quantity, 11s—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMIST and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE"

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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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DISINFECTINE

Will Keep Your Premises, Stables and Outhouses CLEAN And PURE And in Good Condition.

One Pint will make a Bucket of the best disinfecting Medium

Price 25c per Pint.

Put up in gallon, 5 gallon and barrel containers.

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CHILDS' SO-BOS-SO KILFLY

A Liquid Mixture Designed to Protect COWS AND HORSES From Torture by Flies : : : :

A Valuable Disinfectant and Germicide.

SO-BOS-SO (Kilfly) is a liquid mixture designed to protect cows and horses from torture of flies. The preparation is positively harmless. It is used with splendid results as a disinfectant and germicide. The Electric Sprayer discharges the So-bos-so (Kilfly) in a fine, broad spray. From 30 to 50 cows can be sprayed in a few moments. The Electric Sprayer is detachable, and thus may be thoroughly cleaned.

If your animals are troubled with lice use So-bos-so (Kilfly). It knocks them out. Spray your poultry house with So-bos-so (Kilfly). It kills lice, or any vermin that may infect the fowls.

FOR HORSES.

So-bos-so (Kilfly) is invaluable as a disinfectant for spraying around the stable; at the same time prevents the irksome torture of flies.

Used with splendid effect on horses while at work, especially draft horses, traveling at a slow pace and often times obliged to stand for long intervals, harnessed to the truck, exposed to the torture of the beastly flies, while the teamster is loading, unloading, or otherwise engaged. Blacksmiths will greatly appreciate the preparation. A moment's work with the Electric Sprayer and a little So-bos-so (Kilfly) will rid the shop of flies, and the horses stand perfectly quiet.

Your use of So-bos-so (Kilfly) will result in more and better milk, more money, more comfort for cows, for horses, and for you.

Kilfly has proved a perfect success in this Territory, and until the arrival of large invoices recently, we have been unable to fill all orders. We have now a supply on hand and more on the way.

Sufferers from the HORN FLY should give Kilfly a trial.

We are the sole agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

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# Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

TUESDAY : : NOVEMBER 26.


The selection of a successor to the late Col. Baird may develop into a fight of patronage against promotion.

Thanksgiving will be the cause of some sure money out of Turkey, but here it will not mean a steel clad collector.

Europe is realizing that the United States must be counted upon in every field of trade and endeavor, so the sugar conference will not be complete without representatives from the United States.

If the latest contest does not appease San Francisco's perverted appetite for prize fights, then the law for the protection of the aged and infirm should be invoked to save Jeffries' next opponent.

Li Hung Chang lost his life because of the Manchurian convention, according to the latest reports, but his will not be the only Chinese life lost in connection with Russia's invasion of the empire.

There will be more than one thrill of remembrance of snowy hillside, and jangling bells and rosy cheeks and prancing horses upon reading of the New York cold snap, and perhaps just as many reminiscent rheumatic twinges which will preclude envy.

Dewey will now face harder work in going through the reams of testimony in the court-martial than he did at Manila, and the worst of it is that no matter how he comes out of it he will find the people are not all with him as they were on a previous occasion.

## HAWAII'S FOOD FISH.

The U. S. Fish Commissioner has just issued the elaborate reports of experts on the fishes in the waters of Porto Rico. What the Spanish Government failed to do in centuries, Prof. Barton W. Evermann, on behalf of the United States has done within one year. With the reports are forty-nine superb colored engravings of the principal fish, done by that unrivalled master of the art of painting from marine life, Mr. H. A. Baldwin, who was recently in these Islands and prepared equally fine pictures of Hawaiian fish. These will appear after the Albatross has finished her investigations during the coming months.

Prof. Evermann's report on the fish of Porto Rico illustrates the modification of animal life and habits due to the environment. There is only a narrow shore line around the Island of Porto Rico; beyond it the sides are steep, and rocky and without shelter from the storms. Some of the fish, therefore, develope spines and hooks with which they can fasten themselves to rocks and coral and the algae and withstand the heavy seas.

The inland rivers often swell into torrents and endanger the lives of the fresh water fish. This constant danger has modified the habits of these fish so that they burrow holes in the banks and retire within them during a freshet.

The report says that there is an abundance of edible fish in the waters of that Island, but the local markets are indifferently supplied and the prices of fish are high. It appears therefore that the Hawaiian Islands are not the only tropical possessions of America which have at present an abundant supply of fish food which is not available.

In this connection, we may refer to the report, lately issued, on the "Marine Resources of the British West Indies." From this much may be learned which should aid us in developing our own fish resources. Regarding the resources of Cape Colony, this report says, "three or four years ago, the fishing industry was in a primitive state, small boats and hand lines being used. Today, as the results of investigations, a vast enterprise has been built up and trawling areas of over one thousand square miles have been discovered and are becoming rapidly a source of food and wealth."

Nearly all of the fisheries of the tropical countries have been carried on in the crudest way. It is only within a few years that intelligence and invention has been applied to the northern fisheries, with the result that fish food is extremely cheap in the temperate zones. It was said, twenty years ago, that the fish in the Atlantic, near the great sea ports, were becoming scarce. But improved methods have been adopted and abundance of sea food discovered in the deeper waters.

It is an indisputable fact that there is an abundance of marine food near our own Islands. But we do not know how to reach it. For many years the local demand did not encourage any large enterprise in the fisheries. Even now there is some question as to the limit of the demand. We advocated, several years since, the methods of the Parisian markets, where the fish, after being brought several hundred miles from the ocean are placed alive in tanks. Such an arrangement will require skill and capital, and we are not yet prepared for such an investment. We have a strong popular sentiment in favor of good roads, bridges, and public buildings, but when it comes to getting a fair supply of food fish, the whole community grumbles at its present outrageous cost, and then does nothing about it. Perhaps the visit of the Albatross may stimulate us to make fish food the very cheapest food in our market.

## "THE MOST VALUABLE CITIZEN."

Several years ago, when Roosevelt was Governor of the State of New York he gave to the world a letter of introduction of which the following is an extract:

"I commend to your courtesy Mr. Jacob A. Riis of New York, the bearer of this letter. Mr. Riis is my warm personal friend, and is a man whose services to the public have been such as to make him on the whole the most valuable citizen in New York."

Who then is this "most valuable citizen of New York?" Is he a graduate of one of our great universities? Is he a descendant of the Puritans, or of the Cavaliers, or of the old Holland stock which peopled Manhattan Island? No. Only a stray-away from Denmark, who has just told the story of his life in the Outlook; and it is a story that should be read in every school.

He was a poor Danish boy who had learned the trade of a carpenter in Denmark. For the love of a maid, he crossed the seas in the steerage and faced an alien and the most intelligent race of the earth. He drifted about the country; worked in the iron mines of Pennsylvania; became a recruit, in the city of New York, of the French army in 1871, because he hated Germany for despoiling his Fatherland, but did not leave as the Franco-German war ended; he sees Dana of the N. Y. Sun and is given a "quarter" for a meal; sleeps on door steps and under wagons; is glad to get old bread rolls and bones from the refuse of Delmonico's kitchen; is cold and hungry, sleeps in a Station House and is robbed of the locket which holds the picture of his girl who is beyond the ocean; does odd jobs for food; goes West and sells extension tables and fails in that business; sells flat irons and is a good "drummer;" is always learning the English language, and also saves a little money. Then he becomes a reporter on a Long Island paper; leaves that occupation and is a book peddler; becomes a reporter for the N. Y. News Association. He is marvelously wide awake and restless in news gathering; he buys a small newspaper on credit and is owner and editor and soon pays off his debt; he becomes engaged to the girl he left behind him; instinctively he joins the Reformers and believes in the "consecrated pen." He marries, and becomes the police reporter of the N. Y. Tribune, and his life work begins. He has a restless energy and excels in gathering news. His office is near to Police Headquarters and he becomes a power by reason of his industry and thorough methods of investigation. Though only a reporter, he soon becomes a man with a mission to inform the world of the misery that lies in it, and he does so truthfully and bravely. He publishes a book, "How the Other Half Lives," and his mission becomes known to the best people of the city. These slowly gather around him, especially well bred women and wealthy men. He begins a crusade for little parks in the crowded parts of the city, and in this Tammany strikes at him. He holds up to execration the miserable, disease breeding tenement houses. He wins a victory in the enactment of sanitary laws and publishes, "A Ten Years' War," in which he shows how light is let into the dark and filthy places, and the children of the poor are gladdened by a few flowers and a little green grass. He walks the streets at night with one Theodore Roosevelt and shows him the rottenness of the City government. But he remains a newspaper reporter to the end. It is his work, more than any other's, that evolves those vast structures in which the poor are decently housed.

Writers urgently declare that the peril of American civilization lies in the abnormal conditions of city life; that sound democracy is stifled in its fetid air. A self-educated Danish boy comes over to America and teaches the Christian churches, the university men and women, the political leaders, the wise instructors, the best methods of municipal reform. He has the brain of Herbert Spencer to investigate and the spirit of Christ to inspire him. Is it then strange that the President of the United States said "he is on the whole the most valuable citizen in New York?"

## CLAIMS ALL IN SIGHT.

The Hawaiian press is in a turmoil over the propriety of the name chosen for the Home Rule party. The Home Rule Republican has most strenuously defended the wisdom of taking on the last section of the name, while Ke Aloha Aina insists that there should be no change at all.

The latter journal is reactionary, insisting upon the good old days and that there is no future but that which comes from the Hawaiian rule, and argues consistently against any change in title of the Hawaiian party. To the argument of impropriety of altering the title the Home Rule Republican in its issue of Wednesday comes back in a long article, quoting first from First Corinthians, xiii, 11: "When I was a child, I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child; but when I became a man, I put away childish things;" and continuing:

"The following is our word to the Hawaiian people: When we were not Americans, our thoughts were not American, but as we have become American, we must do away with that which is unAmerican. Therefore, as we have cast aside the opposition held by us towards Americans, we should also do likewise in our Anti-Republican feelings. For the reason that since the party of the nation has adopted this name and by so doing it made three factions of the Republican party here in these islands. They are as follows: Missionary Republicans, Anti-Missionary Republicans and the Home Rule Republicans. Of these three Republican factions, the Home Rule is the best of them."

That party of travelling congressmen must have had a hoodoo among the number, for three transports in succession came to grief under them. It seems a rather high price to pay for spreading information about the Philippines, but the members will be all the more willing to vote supplies for the transport service now that they have seen how magnificently the great ships are handled.

## PUBLIC LANDS.

The statement of the public lands is one which will be read with more than passing interest by all who have followed the discussion of the future of the Territory. The size of the public domain is such that its conservation becomes a question of more than ordinary importance and the officers in charge of the land system are carefully considering every step taken.

The amount of rentals seems very small, but this must be taken with the knowledge that many of the leases were made long ago, some of them perhaps being given to favored supporters of a monarch, and that when these leases come in again they will be subject to advances of from 100 to 1,000 per cent. if ever they are re-leased. On the whole the statement indicates that there must be exercised the most rigid control of the lands, so that they may become the homes of the people. There is not such a quantity of them that they may be alienated without assurance that a home will spring upon each plot which is capable of supporting a family.

The statement on the whole will be of service in showing the head of the National land bureau what conditions are to be met here, and at the same time to indicate the necessity of making any legislation which may be enacted, of a special nature, so as to give full protection to the Hawaiian people. The list of the leases on this island which is included will show that there is more government land here than is thought by many people, and that some of it will be in the market very soon.

## UNDER CIVIL CONTROL.

While the mainland press is discussing the possibility of the return of the control of the Philippines to the military, there seems to be one point which is overlooked. Such a step would place the United States in a false position in the eyes of the world, and this is just what is not to be expected of President Roosevelt.

The President is looked upon as distinctly a military President by the men of the army, since he came to the front during the late war, was brevetted a brigadier during that struggle, and was in the service with many of the present general officers. While it would add to the glory and importance of the army to have the control of the islands of the far East given over to them, there would be in the act such a step backwards that it is not reasonable to expect that it will be taken upon the showing made up to the present time.

The opinion of the officers of the army returning from the archipelago is that there cannot be any success in the attempt to govern the various races there by any civil system, until there has been shown the full power of the military arm, and the tribesmen come to know that retribution for any outbreak is swift and sure. They do not think the army was given sufficient swing and in their opinion a further campaign would be of service in producing quiet all over the islands. All of which would redound to the credit of American arms, for if once the army was called upon to sweep the islands, no one doubts that it would be done.

To offset this opinion, which must be given great weight coming from the sources that it does, every member of Congress, whether of the upper or lower branch of the legislative body, who has made the trip to the new possession this year, returns with nothing but praises for Governor Taft. He is hailed on all sides as the man of the hour, and to him is given much praise for the wonders which have been accomplished in the government of the peoples. Much has been in the line of experiment for the study of the habits of mind of the only partially modernized races, which the new forces meet, is not to be accomplished in a day. The policy which meets with the most criticism is that of placing the former insurgent leaders in places of power, yet this is a plan which has commended itself with force to every member of the commission, and despite the several failures which have been recorded, they have not lost faith in the ultimate success of the plan. The hope is not vain that the people will see the advantages which will come from advancing under the new conditions, and that the result will be a hearty avowal of determination to co-operate to secure the best government of the islands along lines which will be laid down by this country, but which will be modified according to conditions which are local.

It would be a step backward to give over the control of the islands to the military. The opposition now going on is not warfare, the resistance is not coming from any organized head, the so called Filipino Republic is a thing of the past, and the only legitimate future for the races there is development along lines which will make them useful citizens of the Great Republic. No matter what Lopez may say. Even if Warren spends the year in investigation, the die once cast there is no looking backward for America. The status has been set and the islands will be governed and held. The military arm of the service is necessary. It will be kept and in force, but the government of the people will go on along civil lines. Education will solve the problem and the next generation will take kindly to the ways of Americans.

It is consoling that at length the crusade against waterfront rats seems in a fair way to be inaugurated along approved lines. The money has been ready for some days, the man is on his way to begin the work. There is a source of gratification that the influential men of the community will not be frightened from the path they have marked out by idle threat or airy denunciations. The necessity for taking protection steps is a present one. It cannot await the calling together of a body of legislators who without doubt would inaugurate proceedings by voting no confidence in every thing and then discussing the Volcano road for a month before getting down to business.

The shake up of Utah followed upon the complete overturning of state politics and may be turned into an omen.

General Buller will never be converted to the theory that talk is cheap.—Washington Star.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Miss A. Horner is in Honolulu from Hawaii.

Mr. C. D. Lufkin came in from Maui ports on the 17th.

Judge Little was an incomes by way of the last Kinau.

Dr. Shorey has found an alkaloid poison in Poinciana regia beans.

C. T. Amana was discharged from bankruptcy by Judge Estee yesterday.

Mr. C. H. Prouty is a guest of friends in town, having come over from Hilo during the week.

The J. A. Cummins went to Puuloa yesterday afternoon for a load of sixty tons of salt.

Mr. C. Kunst came in on the Sierra.

Mrs. Jared Smith arrived Tuesday from the colonies.

The public schools will be closed on Thursday, Thanksgiving day, and will remain closed Friday.

Mr. S. M. Damon has recovered from his illness, and will probably soon be able to come to his office.

Manuel Fragoza de Mello, a former subject of Portugal, was made a citizen of the United States yesterday.

Louis von Tempsky, manager of Haleakala ranch, is just recovering from a serious attack of appendicitis.

The schooner Waialua went ashore at Kahului on Saturday, but was pulled off without being damaged.

Scaffolding has been erected about the new convent building on Fort street, preparatory to applying the cement finish to the front.

O. A. Stevens came down from Hilo on the Kinau, and will go from here to the Philippines, where he expects to remain three or four years.

Professor Lyons says that the planet Venus is now ranging away from Jupiter and Saturn. The latter two will be in conjunction next Thursday.

Ewa mill finished grinding on Thursday. It will now be shut down for three weeks, during which repairs and the connection with the new mill will be made.

Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd is going to Maui next week to investigate possible land openings. From Maui he will go to Hawaii, and will probably be gone about two weeks.

About 7 p. m. yesterday, two of Pain's cars tried to solve the long-vexed problem of passing each other on the same track. The spectacle was witnessed on King street, near Fort.

The new office for the United States army quartermaster, which has been in course of construction on the Drill-shed grounds, is rapidly nearing completion. It is a substantial, well-built structure.

A Japanese storekeeper of Aiea, Yamoto, drove upon the Rapid Transit track in Palama Saturday, seemingly believing the noise of the bell came from a tram car. The wagon was overturned, but little damage was done.

The federal grand jury is called to meet today. It will consider at this time the case of a Hilo man alleged to have raised a money order. Marshal Hendry returned from that city yesterday, after having subpoenaed half a dozen witnesses in the case.

About fifty Epworth Leaguers took part in a trolley ride given last night in honor of Miss Christy Tackaberry. The party went over the system and ended up at the Methodist parsonage, where refreshments were partaken of and a social hour spent.

A large number of people attended the luau given at Waimea to celebrate the first birthday of H. Parker Widemann. Among the Honolulu people who were present were Sam Parker, Captain Ross, Mr. McCrossen, Judge Gear, Geo. A. Davis, Albert Cunha and others.

A Porto Rican found guilty by a jury in Circuit Court of burglary in the second degree (he attempted to break into a house but the crime was frustrated) was sent to the reef for a term of one year by Judge Humphreys yesterday morning.

High Sheriff Brown held his annual inspection of the police force Saturday morning. There were thirty-five men, not counting the officers of the patrol division, and Sheriff Brown was much pleased with their appearance. Another inspection and drill will be held this week.

The fund to bring the Olympic Club team down is steadily growing, and is now close upon $700. Final word will be sent to Manager Muma early next week. It is now pretty certain that the Olympics will come down, as the gates for the two games will undoubtedly net a sum large enough to more than make up any shortage in the subscription list.

A hydraulic engineer is likely to be soon sent to Hawaii by the United States government as a result of the representations made by Secretary Cooper upon the occasion of his recent visit to Washington. The engineer is to examine into the water supply, and the best methods of conserving it, and will make a thorough investigation on all the Islands.

Collector Chamberlain has been notified that in the future the Philippines will be treated as domestic territory, and no more export bonds are to be accepted for Philippine shipments. Until the Supreme Court passes upon the case American shippers of goods to the Islands will have to pay both foreign and domestic duty, one of the other to be refunded later.

Hackfeld & Co. have filed application in the Supreme Court for a writ of error against the Hilo Railroad, Smith & Corey, and Herman Eldarts, all of Hilo. The application grows out of the result of a decision in the Fourth Circuit Court at Hilo, wherein judgment was given in favor of the defendant in error, and for refusal to find for the plaintiff in error the present action is brought.

Harry L. Evans, of the Hawaiian Ballasting Company, is said to have fallen heir to a fortune of £80,000 in England. Some time ago he was notified that a public house in Wales, which had been willed to him by a relative was wanted by a railroad company for right of way, and the Hongkong Maru brought the information that the deal had been closed and Evans was to receive about £80,000. He intends to return to Liverpool, and from there go to Wales.

Chicken thieves have been busy in Pauoa valley during the past week and several hen roosts have been despoiled. Friday night the chicken-coop of a Chinese at the corner of Nuuanu avenue and Pauoa road was entered and a few choice fowls mysteriously disappeared.

At an early hour yesterday morning the hen-coop of another Chinese who lives near the Atkinson premises, was broken into and seven hens stolen. Not only did the robbers take away the Chinaman's chickens, but they destroyed the coop as well. The matter is now in the hands of the police. The nationality of the intruders is not known.


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It prevents biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation, kidney complaint, rheumatism, catarrh, nervousness, weakness, faintness, pimples, blotches, and all cutaneous eruptions.

It perfects all the vital processes.

W. P. Keeton, Woodstock, Ala., took Hood's Sarsaparilla to make his blood pure. He writes that he had not felt well but tired for some time. Before he had finished the first bottle of this medicine he felt better and when he had taken the second was like another man—free from that tired feeling and able to do his work.

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|---|---|
| Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks | 6,000,000 |
| Capital their reinsurance companies | 101,650,000 |
| Total reichsmarks | 107,650,000 |

**North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks | 8,890,000 |
| Capital their reinsurance companies | 35,000,000 |
| Total reichsmarks | 43,830,000 |

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

**The Elgin**

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

**Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.**

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in timekeeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

**H. F. WICHMAN**
*BOX 342.*

**Wilder's Steamship Company**

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT a new freight schedule will go into effect on and after December 1, 1901.

Information in regard to changes in rates can be obtained at the office of the company, corner Fort and Queen streets, Honolulu.

2332 C. L. WIGHT, President.

**Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co**

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

**German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co**
OF BERLIN.

**Fortuna General Insurance Co**
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

**General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.**

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

**Castle & Cooke,**
—LIMITED.—
**LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .**

AGENTS FOR
**New England Mutual Life Insurance Co**
OF BOSTON.

**Ætna Life Insurance Company**
OF HARTFORD.

**Wm. G. Irwin & Co.,**
LIMITED.
Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.

AGENTS FOR THE
Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool.
Alliance Assurance Company of London.
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London.
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh.
Wilhelma of Madgeburg General Insurance Company.
Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

**INSURANCE**

**Theo. H. Davies & Co.**
(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

**Northern Assurance Company,**
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds .... £3,975,000.

**British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co**
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital ..... £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

**The Bank of Hawaii**
LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.
CAPITAL ..... $600,000.00
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.
Chas M. Cooke ..... President
P. C. Jones ..... Vice President
C. H. Cooke ..... Cashier
F. C. Atherton .....Assistant Cashier
Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

**CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS** Are warranted to cure Gravel Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.


E. Worthington, the head luna of Kahuku plantation, returned in the Kinau from a three weeks' vacation on Hawaii. With him was his famous white mule, which is known to every man, woman and child on the other side. Mr. Worthington will soon return to Kahuku.

# ON ISLAND OF HAWAII

## Public Domain as Reported by Boyd.

Below is given the list of public lands in Hawaii:

ISLAND OF HAWAII—DISTRICT OF KONA.

Puuwaawaa—40,000 acres; R. Hind and E. P. Low; $1,210; August 15, 1918; good grazing, but very rocky; lower portion barren lava; no running water; runs to high elevation on mountain.

Haleohiu—500 acres; rocky and barren, with exception of small portion; homestead lots.

Waiaha II—260 acres! taken up as homesteads, etc.; coffee land, etc.

Puaa—860 acres; rocky grazing land; small portion homestead lots.

Onouli—360 acres; $405; January 1, 1904; dense forest at high elevation.

Honomalino—6,000 acres; J. M. Monsarratt; $405; January 1, 1904; from sea level to elevation of 4,000 or 5,000 feet; lower portion barren lava fields; forest, coffee land, etc., above.

Kealakehe—3,460 acres, and

Hohuaula—5,400 acres; J. Maguire; $50; July 24, 1904; dry grazing; lava fields; barren; elevation from 2,000 to 4,000 feet; forest tract; laid out for settlement, about 2,000 acres.

Honalo—920 acres; J. D. Paris; $75; May 25, 1902; coffee and wood land at elevation of 2,000 feet and upwards; lease is for 210 acres.

Keopuka—40 acres; coffee land.

Waiea—1,300 acres; forest tract; an upland 1,000 to 3,000 feet elevation.

Haukalua-Alae—1,300 acres; upland forest tract, 100 to 3,000 feet elevation; coffee land, etc.

Kaohe—850 acres; upland forest tract, 100 to 3,000 feet elevation; coffee land, etc.

Kukuiopae—3,600 acres; high forest tract; much rocky, inferior land.

Olelomoana and Ophihali—3,400 acres; high forest tract; unexplored; rocky land.

Kipahoehoe Alika—7,500 acres; high forest tract; unexplored; small portion only of good quality; very rocky, lava, etc.

Hoopuloa—1,300 acres; J. M. Monsarrat; $50; August 19, 1906; coffee, wood land.

Okoe—1,000 acres; barren, dry grazing land, with some forest growth.

Kaulanamauna—3,400 acres; Waiohinu Agricultural and Grazing Company; $55; September 20, 1918; Rocky, dry grazing land, with forest growth above.

Puuanahulu—83,000 acres; Hind & Low; $150; June 1, 1919; principally dry, barren grazing land; runs from sea to high elevation, 8,000 feet or more; the lease covers about 1,200 acres.

Kukio—3,500 acres; barren grazing land principally.

Akahipuu-Kaulana—500 acres; homestead lots.

Awalua-Ohiki—4,135 acres; dry, rocky grazing land, mostly very barren.

Ooma—1,200 acres; dry, rocky grazing land, mostly very barren.

Ooma-uka—1,000 acres; John Broad; $54.20; August 1, 1906; coffee and wood land.

Kealakehe—400 acres; homestead lots.

All the above lands, and Kona lands in general are without running water, rainfalls and cisterns being relied upon for water supply.

Kona lands at the sea and for several miles back are dry and forbidding, the fertile land beginning at an elevation of about 1,000 feet. The whole district is a lava district with good portions irregularly distributed.

DISTRICT OF KOHALA.

Pololu—1,300 acres; G. Asang; $600; July 1, 1904; deep valley and rugged mountain land; about fifty acres rice land; good water supply.

Kaauhuhu—1,300 acres; R. R. Hind, $1,400; Union Mill Company, $300; May 1, 1913; cane and agricultural land; no running water; 683 acres under the leases; remainder homestead lots.

Kawaihae—13,000 acres; estate J. P. Parker and Samuel Parker; $1,050; July 1, 1913; grazing land from sea to high elevation; lower portion dry and rocky, no running water.

Puukapu—Estate J. P. Parker; $1,334; July 1, 1913, and

Waimea—40,600 acres; Samuel Parker; $793; July 1, 1913, and

Waimea—258 acres; G. W. Macfarlane, $258; June 1, 1908, and

Waimea—3,187 acres; estate J. P. Parker; $64; November 15, 1903;

Principally fine grazing or agricultural lands at elevation 3,000 feet and upwards; much smooth, level plain; a little running water at about lower cloud level; about 1,000 acres is taken up by homesteaders.

Kahei—560 acres; E. R. Hind; $925 and $100; November 15, 1902; agricultural and cane lands; good quality.

Hualua—275 acres; R. R. Hind; $392.12; May 16, 1908; cane and grazing land; good quality.

Opihipau—450 acres; R. R. Hind; $314.30; January 27, 1901; cane and grazing land; good quality.

Hukian—380 acres; R. R. Hind; $266; January 27, 1901; cane and grazing land; good quality.

Puuepa—399 acres; J. Wight; $75; November 29, 1903; cane and grazing land; good quality.

Awalua—224 acres; J. Wight; $200; August 9, 1903; grazing land.

Kapaa-Puukole—1,500 acres; dry grazing land.

Pili lands—9,341 acres; estate J. Woods; $250; August 9, 1903; principally dry grazing.

Pohakulua, etc.—679 acres; several remnants from 13 acres to 180 acres in area; grazing.

Lahikiola—80 acres; grazing land.

Makilon—328 acres; J. Maguire; $50; October 15, 1905; grazing land.

Lanikepu—450 acres; grazing and wood land at high elevation.

Pauahi—663 acres; grazing and wood land at high elevation.

With the exception of Pololu and Waimea, of the foregoing list, these lands are practically without running water.

DISTRICT OF KAU.

Kapapala—192,780 acres; Hawaiian Agricultural Company; $1,200; July 1, 1907; runs from sea to summit of Mauaioa, 14,000 feet; much barren lava; remainder principally grazing land, but with some agricultural possibilities; portion well watered.

Waiohinu—15,210 acres; Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company; $600; April 5, 1914; cane land, grazing and high forest land; has some good water springs.

Manuka—22,800 acres; grazing tract; very barren below; wooded and good grazing land above; runs to high elevation.

Kea—1,200 acres; dry grazing and wood land.

Kamaoa-Puueo—12,500 acres; Waiohinu Agricultural and Grazing Company; $500; April 25, 1907; grazing land, dry, with little or no water.

Pumakaa-Kiolokaa—7,765 acres; dry grazing or high wood land.

Kawala-Kaunamano — 2,800 acres; Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company; $600; October 22, 1906; principally high forest lands, with cane land at lower level.

Hionaa—1,362 acres; Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company; $150; January 10, 1906; principally high forest land, with little cane land.

Kaalaiki—11,600 acres; Hilea Sugar Company; $120; September 8, 1906; cane, grazing and forest land at high elevation.

Mohokea—2,760 acres; Hawaiian Agricultural Company; $550; June 4, 1907; cane, grazing and forest land.

Ninole-Wailau—880 acres; homestead lots.

Ninole-Wailau—6,500 acres; Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company; $150; June 17, 1906; high forest tract.

Meaula-Makaka—11,900 acres; Hawaiian Agricultural Company; $275; June 15, 1906; cane, grazing and high forest tract.

Kaauhuhuula—2,700 acres; high forest land.

Kaalaala—16,900 acres; Hawaiian Agricultural Company; $250; January 1, 1903; cane, grazing and high forest land; lease for 2,964 acres.

Kau lands are very dry and barren from shore line back until considerable elevation is reached.

The district has a very limited supply of running water. The best lands are at an elevation of 2,000 feet and upward.

DISTRICT OF HAMAKUA.

Kaapahu—100 acres; Ookala Sugar Company; $500; October 20, 1912; cane land.

Kaiwiki-Kaala—390 acres; Ookala Sugar Company; $500; October 20, 1907; cane land.

Kaiwiki-Kaala—1,810 acres; wooded agricultural land; taken up under homestead and land acts.

Hoea-Kaao—2,500 acres; J. M. Horner et al.; $270; April 25, 1907; cane, coffee and high forest land.

Paauilo—565 acres; homestead tract.

Kaohe-Papaiele—2,500 acres; taken up under land act; wooded agricultural land.

Kaohe 2—14,500 acres; Kukaiau Plantation Company; $550; September 9, 1906; G. W. Macfarlane; $62.25; January 10, 1909; forest agricultural land; several thousand acres taken up by settlers under land act.

Kaohe 3—38,700 acres; Samuel Parker; $395; September 9, 1906; high mountain grazing tract, from 5,000 to 14,000 feet elevation.

Kaohe 4—137,200 acres; Humuula Sheep Station Company; $319; September 9, 1906; high mountain grazing tract, from 5,000 to 14,000 feet elevation, with much barren waste.

Kaohe 5—24,250 acres; Kukaiau Plantation Company; $320; September 9, 1906; high mountain grazing.

Hanoia—200 acres; Hamakua Mill Company; $1,025; May 15, 1914; cane land.

Kaiaehe—267 acres; homestead lots.

Kekualele—15 acres; cane land.

Kemau—11 acres; Hamakua Mill Company; $25; June 6, 1917; cane land.

Kaapahu—763 acres; homestead lots.

Kauhamano—192 acres; homestead lots.

Kaao-Paalaea—1,615 acres; Honokaa Sugar Company; $4,900; April 10, 1906; cane land.

Nienie—8,000 acres; Samuel Parker; $600; Semptember 9, 1906; wooded agricultural land; several thousand acres of this taken up under land act provisions; remainder under the lease.

Ahualoa—3,000 acres; homestead tract.

Lauka—133 acres; Honokaa Sugar Company; $665; October 21, 1920; cane land.

Au—163 acres; Honokaa Sugar Company; $652; October 21, 1920; cane land.

Kauhuhu—153 acres; homestead tract.

Kapuleana—1,000 acres; wooded agricultural land, 1,500 to 2,500 feet elevation.

Hanapai—78 acres; cane land.

Kamoku—2,600 acres; wooded agricultural land, good grazing, etc.; 1,500 to 2,500 feet.

Laupahoehoe-Awini — 13,000 acres; rugged tract of mountains, valleys, etc.; very inaccessible; a small portion taken up under land act.

Honokaia—5,180 acres; Honokaa Sugar Company; $2,776; October 1, 1919, and estate J. P. Parker; $305; July 1, 1913; one lease is for 744 acres cane land, and another for remainder of the land; wood land, grazing, etc.

Kalopa—6,600 acres; Samuel Parker; $1,033; July 1, 1913; cane, coffee and high forest lands.

Waipio—5,000 acres; Lucy Kalli; $75; July 15, 1912; deep valley, rice lands and rough mountain tract.

Waimanu—5,000 acres; L. Akaka; $400; January 1, 1920; deep valley, rice lands and rugged, inaccessible mountain tracts; lease is the valley bottom rice lands.

With the exception of the rugged lands at west end of the district Waipio, Waimanu, etc., the Hamakua lands are without running streams.

"Cane land" is from shore to about 1,500 feet elevation.

"Coffee lands" is from 1,500 to 3,000 feet elevation.

High forest, grazing, etc., above 3,000 feet. The coast line is rugged and landings difficult.

DISTRICT OF PUNA.

Olaa—54,000 acres; about 4,000 acres laid out for settlement, etc.; heavily wooded agricultural tract on line of Volcano Road; runs from elevation of about 900 to 7,000 feet; no running streams.

Apua—9,240 acres; O. T. Shipman; $30; February 26, 1902; runs from sea to considerable elevation; a rough, inferior land, but with forest growth.

Kehena—800 acres; mixed pasture and agricultural land, but in general, inferior.

Waiakolea-Kaimu—5,310 acres; mixed quality, not definitely determined; has sea frontage; no running water.

Various scattered remnants—26,000 acres; generally inferior; a small proportion only is good.

The Puna district is a lava district, the good land lying in scattered sections; very much is of nominal value only; no running streams.

DISTRICT OF HILO.

Waiakea—95,000 acres; Waiakea Mill Company; $2,000; June 1, 1918; extends from Hilo Bay to high elevation on slope of Maunakea; probably 3,000 to 5,000 acres good cane land, near town of Hilo. The lower stretch of this land toward Puna, is made up of lava tracts suitable for inferior pasturage only. The heavily wooded tracts at higher elevations have been imperfectly explored, but are known to contain, with some good land, many thousands of broken lava fields. The extreme upper part of the land is mountain grazing land of rough quality. The good land in the vicinity of the town of Hilo with the frontage on Hilo Bay and Waiakea river, fishing rights, etc., give the principal value of this land.

Penohawai—About 2,000 acres taken up by settlers under the land act.

Piihonua—57,200 acres; John T. Baker;; $300; March 1, 1921; extends from the upper part of the town of Hilo, through the forest and on to the slope of Maunakea. The lower portion is valuable cane land. Middle belt in woods, coffee, etc. Upper land good grazing. The greater part of land densely wooded; has abundant water supply. A small portion of this land lies within the town of Hilo, not under control of public lands office.

Humuula—101,500 acres; Humuula Sheep Station Company; $1,000; April 6, 1908; most of this land mountain pasturage, with many thousand acres of waste lava tracts; runs from sea to about 13,000 feet elevation. A fair proportion of cane and forest agricultural land at lower levels.

Hakalau-iki—570 acres; Hakalau Plantation Company; $500; October 15, 1908; cane land; has sea frontage.

Manowaiopae—180 acres; Laupahoehoe Sugar Company; $180; April 28, 1908; cane land; has sea frontage.

Kaiwiki—1,200 acres; taken up under provisions of the land act.

Kaapoko—130 acres; Onomea Sugar Company; $520; September 6, 1901, and $85; April 3, 1908; cane lands; sea frontage.

Kaiele—417 acres; Onomea Sugar Company; $750; December 30, 1904; cane and forest land.

Kaiele—60 acres; homestead lots.

Kawainui—608 acres; Onomea Sugar Company; $500; July 19, 1903; cane and forest land.

Kulaimano—347 acres; Pepeekeo Sugar Company; $2,380; December 26, 1904; cane land; sea frontage.

Kaupakuea—210 acres; Pepeekeo Sugar Company; $500; June 17, 1901; cane and forest land.

Kapaakea—194 acres; Honomu Sugar Company; $500; October 11, 1920; cane land.

Honomu—3,000 acres; Honomu Sugar Company; $1,500; August 8, 1918; lease covers 800 acres cane land; remainder forest land.

Kaiwiki-Wailea—5,590 acres; Hakalau Plantation Company; $300; June 15, 1906; cane and forest land.

Kamaee—2,230 acres; Hakalau Plantation Company; $1,000; January 22, 1918; lease covers 435 acres cane land; remainder forest land.

Lepoloa-Kauniho—308 acres; Hakalau Plantation Company; $150; January 1, 1907; cane land.

Opea-Peleau—1,100 acres; Hakalau Plantation Company; $315; July 22, 1906; principally cane land; forest above.

Piha—4,250 acres; Hakalau Plantation Company; $250; February 10, 1912; runs from sea to high elevation; cane, forest and mountain land.

Waikaumalo-Maulua—4,000 acres; laid out and largely taken up under land act.

Maulua-Laupahoehoe — 3,000 acres; Laupahoehoe Sugar Company; $1,200; March 2, 1908; principally cane land; long frontage on sea.

Papnaloa forest—10,000 acres; high forest tract; coffee land, etc.

Kuaia—700 acres; taken up under provisions of land act.

Ookala—1,350 acres; Ookala Sugar Company; $402; March 8, 1913; cane lands.

Manowainaloe—1,200 acres; wood land, coffee, etc.

Hilo district has numerous running streams and abundant rainfall.

The land from shore to elevation of 1,500 to 1,800 feet, is suitable for cane, and almost wholly under cultivation. A dense forest belt lies above, with grazing lands at upper forest limit.

# SECRETARY WILSON TALKS OF GROWING OF SUGAR

"THE operations of the sugar trust in cutting the price of sugar out West, where the beets are grown, are likely to convince the American people that the beet industry is not controlled by the trust," said Secretary of Agriculture Wilson today. "The growth of the sugar beet industry has alarmed the trust, which consists of interests that refine imported raw sugar. The sugar beet factories do their own refining, finishing the product and putting it on the market. This department has been well satisfied for some time that it is only a question of time when all the sugar used in America can be made within the states of the Union.

"To what extent the sugar trust is disposed to spend money in fighting the development of the sugar beet industry I do not know. I am not at all surprised at the movement of the sugar trust. It would no doubt be very profitable to its members if they could destroy this new industry, that promises to supply home demands within a reasonable number of years, but I think their efforts will be in vain. Our people are gradually learning the value of the by-products of the sugar beet factories, and as soon as they fully comprehend these, opposition from any quarter will be entirely in vain.

"I believe also that the time will come when none of the islands of the sea will be able to produce sugar as cheaply as it can be produced in connection with diversified agriculture in the prairie states of the Northwest.

"I had an interview within the last few days with a superintendent of one of the largest sugar estates in the Hawaiian Islands," continued Secretary Wilson, "which confirms the impression I had regarding the future of the sugar industry in tropical countries. It costs more for labor in the Hawaiian Islands than in the states of the Mississippi Valley, and this superintendent is my authority for the statement that it costs $26 an acre to fertilize the lands of the Hawaiian Islands. They put on half a ton of fertilizer every year, and get two crops in three years, averaging two tons to the acre.

"The use of this fertilizer is exceedingly expensive. They have to send to South America for the nitrogen, to Germany for the potash, and to the Florida coast for the phosphorus. They have been increasing the area of sugar production in Hawaii by pumping water on lands where it will not flow by gravity. They have to send for coal to Australia or British Columbia. All this makes sugar growing more and more difficult, but the labor question out there is what gives them the most annoyance. The Porto Ricans who were imported are so much reduced by starvation that they cannot perform much manual labor. Hawaii will have difficulty in competing with the sugar beet resources of the northern states of the Union as soon as our farmers have had time to apply machinery to the field and the factory.

It will not be necessary in the United States, where sugar beets are grown, to fertilize the lands. Under a system of rotation, which can be practiced profitably, the lands of the Mississippi Valley can produce a crop of beets once in four or five years without detriment to the soil. It is only a question of time when the dairymen of the United States will discover that the by-product of the sugar mill is valuable for all domestic animals. In foreign countries it is even fed to horses. It will take the place with the western dairymen of bran from the wheat mills and by-products from the oil mills, glucose factories, etc. The water will be pressed out of the pulp very soon, and in fact, it is being done now in California, and the farmer will haul home the cake when he takes beets to the factory. The by-product contains all the elements of nutrition the domestic animal requires. Taking the sugar from the beet really reduces its feeding quality but little, because the animal gets all the carbonaceous matter it requires in its fodder.

"About three years ago we had some 30,000 tons of beet sugar produced in the United States, two years ago about 56,000 tons, a year ago about 82,000 tons, and this year we will have something like 200,000. The following table shows an estimate of sugar beet production in 1901, made by experts who have been watching the sugar beet development, and it is particularly interesting:

| | |
|---|---|
| Estimated beet sugar production 1901 (tons)— | |
| California | 80,000 |
| Michigan | 60,000 |
| Colorado | 20,000 |
| Utah | 15,000 |
| Nebraska | 7,000 |
| New York | 7,000 |
| Wisconsin | 3,000 |
| Minnesota | 2,000 |
| Washington | 2,000 |
| Oregon | 2,000 |
| Total | 198,000 |
| Cane sugar tons)— | |
| Southern states | 300,000 |
| Porto Rico | 100,000 |
| Hawaii | 300,000 |
| Total | 700,000 |

"It is eminently wise for the farmer to grow beets and sell sugar, because he only disposes of something that comes from the atmosphere, for the pulp is fed to the dairy cow and everything taken from the soil is restored to the soil, and there is no deterioration whatever. It will not be many years before all the money now paid foreigners for agricultural products of all kinds, including sugar, will be kept at home. Last year we sent abroad $480,000,000 worth of farm products, in round figures, and bought half that amount from foreign countries. It is only a question of time when not only our sugar, but our tobacco and rice will all be produced at home. In fact, we began helping the rice industry three years ago, and the last crop has been estimated to be equal to the home demand, so we will save what money has been sent abroad for rice.

"We are establishing experiment stations on the islands that have lately come under our flag. We will endeavor to teach those people how to produce the things we cannot produce within the old United States, so that they may have money with which to buy things that we do produce here."—Chicago Record-Herald.

# Ahrens Acquitted of Killing a Jap.

By returning a verdict of not guilty in the case of A. Ahrens, charged with manslaughter in the third degree, a Circuit Court jury yesterday put itself on record as favoring the rule of the road—"keep to the right."

Ahrens was charged with killing a Jap on the night of July 1st, by running him down on his bicycle. The Jap was also on a wheel, coming up Emma street on the wrong side of the road, while Ahrens was going in the opposite direction at a lively gait. The two wheels collided with considerable force, and the Jap was thrown on the pavement, his head splitting from the force of the concussion. Death ensued a few days later.

Ahrens was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and held by the grand jury to answer to a charge of manslaughter in the third degree.

There were several witnesses to the accident, and there was no denial of the fact that the Japanese was on the wrong side of the road, while Ahrens was properly complying with the rule of the road. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth testified that the defendant was going at a high rate of speed and as he passed him on Emma street, he had made an attempt to stop him.

The defendant was on the stand in his own behalf, and made no denial of the collision, stating only that it was wholly accidental. He said that he had not seen the Jap before the collision, and was going only at a moderate rate of speed. The jury was out but about fifteen minutes, before a verdict of acquittal was brought in and the defendant discharged. There was no allegation of malice, but simply that Ahrens had been criminally careless in going at such a high rate of speed. The jury was composed as follows: Herman Levy, Jos. Richards, Jno. W. Smithies, Isaiah Bray, David Notley, Guy Livingston, Harry S. Swinton, Ed. Woodward, Jas. M. Sims, Alexander G. Nicholas, Geo. W. Macy, Geo. K. Kata.

## BANKRUPT BAKERY.

### J. T. Schneider Files a Voluntary Petition Showing Solvency.

J. T. Schneider, proprietor of the German Bakery, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the Federal Court yesterday. His total assets are given as $6,481.30, including exempt property, while the liabilities amount to $6,099.

Among the heaviest creditors are: T. H. Davies & Co., $1,682.37; J. J. Mielsten, $700; H. Hackfeld & Co., $331.13; Metropolitan Meat Co., $243.50; James Notley, Jr., $1,600; W. M. Campbell, $1,054.

Among the assets listed are: Fixtures, $1,052; real estate, $3,250; stock, carriages, sundries, etc., $959.50; book accounts, $509.65; and personal property claimed as exempt, $660.25. The list of book accounts is a long one, containing the names of many prominent people.

## New U. S. Liners.

Among the passengers in the Moana was James Mills, the director of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand. During his stay in this port he confirmed the rumors that the company will run new and better steamers on the Australian-Canadian route. Two of these are at present being built on the Clyde and will be launched in about six months. They will cost about $1,100,000.

The whole matter will greatly depend upon the outcome of the negotiations concerning the renewal of the mail subsidies as the old contract will soon expire. If Mr. Mills succeeds in making arrangements with the Australian government new steamers are practically assured. They will be much superior to the present vessels, both in speed, tonnage and passenger accommodations.

## Flag Raising Ceremony.

Tomorrow at noon the patriotic ceremony of saluting and raising the United States flag to the masthead of the new flag pole in the Kaahumanu School grounds will be the feature of the day. An appropriate program of exercises will accompany the hoisting of the flag, all of the school children participating. The flag pole has but recently been planted in the premises, having been brought there from the Judiciary grounds where it had stood for many years. It was taken down there because the base had rotted until it was a standing menace.

## Nippon Maru Arrives.

The Japanese steamer Nippon Maru appeared off port at 2 o'clock this morning. She will come in early this morning and is due to leave for San Francisco this afternoon.

Get a gun of E. O. Hall & Son and try some outdoor sport.

## TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

| Days. | Nov.—Dec. | Large Tide | Ht of Tide | Large. High Tide | Small | Low Tide | Small | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | Moon rises and sets. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | a.m | Ft. | p.m | | p.m. | a.m. | | | Sets. |
| Mon. | 25 | 3 6 | 2 3 | 3 14 | | 8 47 | 10 2 | 6.17 | 5.17 | 5 5 |
| | 26 | | | | | | | | | Rises |
| Tues | 27 | 4 00 | 2.4 | 3 59 | | 9 29 | 11 12 | 6.18 | 5.17 | 6.39 |
| | | | | | | | p.m. | | | |
| Wed. | 28 | 4 48 | 2 4 | 4 52 | | 10 1 | 11 56 | 6 19 | 5.17 | 7.58 |
| Thur. | 29 | 5 38 | 2 3 | 5 47 | | 10 55 | 12 52 | 6 19 | 5.17 | 8.30 |
| Frid. | 30 | 6 4 | 2 1 | 6 50 | | 11.50 | 1 42 | 6 21 | 5.17 | 9.07 |
| Sat. | | 7 3 | 2 0 | 8 (8 | | a.m. | 2 28 | 6 21 | 5.17 | 10 38 |
| Sun. | 1 | 7 49 | 1.7 | 9 25 | | 0 52 | 3 14 | 6 21 | 5.17 | 11.12 |
| | | | | | | p.m. | a.m | | | |
| Mon. | 2 | 8 18 | 1.4 | 10.45 | | 1 57 | 2.16 | 6 22 | 5.17 | a.m. |

Full Moon Nov. 25, 2:48 p. m.

Full Moon on the 25th at 2:48 p. m.

**Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.**

**The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu.**

**Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees 30 minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 0 hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.**

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, November 25, 1901.

| NAME OF STOCK. | Capital | Val | Bid | Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MERCANTILE. | | | | |
| C. Brewer & Co | 1,000,000 | 100 | —— | 425 |
| M. S.Sachs' Dry Goods Co., Ltd. | 80,000 | 100 | .... | 100 |
| L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd. | 200,000 | 50 | .... | ..... |
| SUGAR. | | | | |
| Ewa | 5,000,000 | 20 | .... | 24¼ |
| Haw. Agricultural Co | 1,000,000 | 100 | .... | 280 |
| Haw. Com. & Sug. Co. | 2,812,750 | 100 | .... | .... |
| Hawaiian Sugar Co. | 2,000,000 | 20 | 27¼ | 31 |
| Honomu | 750,000 | 100 | 130 | 135 |
| Honokaa | 2,000,000 | 20 | 14 | .... |
| Haiku | 500,000 | 100 | .... | 100 |
| Kahuku | 500,000 | 20 | 24 | 24¾ |
| Kihei Plan. Co. Ltd. | 2,500,000 | 50 | 9¾ | 11 |
| Kipahulu | 160,000 | 100 | .... | 135 |
| Koloa | 800,000 | 100 | .... | 170 |
| McBryde S. Co. Ltd. | 3,500,000 | 20 | 6 | 10 |
| Oahu Sugar Co. | 5,000,000 | 100 | 96 | 98 |
| Onomea | 4,000,000 | 20 | 23½ | .... |
| Ookala | 800,000 | 20 | 9 | 10 |
| Olaa Sugar Co. Ltd. Paid up | 812,500 | 20 | 2 | 2¾ |
| | 2,500,000 | 20 | 11 | .... |
| Olowalu | 150,000 | 100 | .... | 140 |
| Paauhau Sug. Plan. Co | 5,000,000 | 50 | .... | .... |
| Pacific | 500,000 | 100 | .... | 210 |
| Pala | 750,000 | 100 | .... | 60 |
| Pepeekeo | 750,000 | 100 | .... | 175 |
| Pioneer | 2,000,000 | 100 | .... | 10 |
| Pioneer Mill Co. Ltd. | 125,000 | 100 | .... | 45 |
| Waialua Agr. Co. | 4,500,000 | 100 | 65 | 66 |
| Wailuku | 700,000 | 100 | .... | .... |
| Waimanalo | 252,000 | 100 | 15 | .... |
| Waimea | 120,000 | 100 | .... | 75 |
| STEAMSHIP CO. | | | | |
| Wilder S. S. Co. | 500,000 | 100 | 95 | 101 |
| Inter-Island S. S. Co. | 500,000 | 100 | .... | 80 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | |
| Hawaiian Electric Co | 250,000 | 100 | .... | .... |
| Haw. Ed. Tr. & L. Co | 250,000 | 100 | .... | 1 0 |
| Mutual Telephone Co | 87,500 | 10 | 5 | 6 |
| O. R. & L. Co. | 1,000,000 | 100 | .... | 95 |
| BANKS | | | | |
| First National Bank | ..... | .... | .... | 110 |
| First Am. savings Bk & Trust Co. | ..... | .... | .... | 100 |
| BONDS | | | | |
| Haw Govt 5 per cent | ..... | .... | 97 | .... |
| ailu R. R. Co. 6 per ct | ..... | .... | .... | 107 |
| ilon. R. T. & L. Co 6pc | ..... | .... | .... | 100 |
| Ewa Plantation 6 pc. | ..... | .... | .... | .... |
| O. R. & L. Co. | ..... | .... | .... | 103 |
| Oahu Plant. 6 p. c. | ..... | .... | .... | 101 |
| Olaa Plan. 6 p. c. | ..... | .... | .... | .... |
| Waialua Ag. Co. 6 p. c | ..... | .... | .... | .... |

SALES.

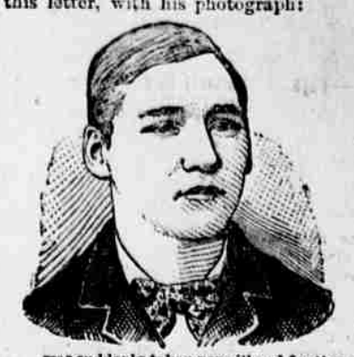
Between Boards.—Ten Kihei, $10; 10 Kahuku, $24.


# A Life Saved

## Sixteen Months of Awful Suffering

Impure blood is always dangerous. Just as soon as you begin to feel weak and languid, nervous and depressed, you are in danger. Make your blood pure and your nerves strong at once.

Mr. Thomas H. Cashel, of Dripstone, New South Wales, Australia, sends us this letter, with his photograph:



was suddenly taken very ill and for three weeks was delirious nearly all the time, and my life was despaired of. The doctors said it was blood poisoning. For many long weeks I suffered the most frightful agony; the poisoning all settled in one limb. I then went to Sydney Hospital, where dead pieces of bone were taken from my leg. But I grew weaker and weaker, until I could hardly raise my hand. I then left the hospital, believing I must surely die. Then my people bought me a bottle of

# AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It did me good at once. In all I used fifteen bottles. Without doubt it saved my life, even after sixteen months of suffering."

Take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

J. HOPP & CO.——J. HOPP & CO.

The Best at the Lowest Price at HOPP'S

IN EVERY HOUSE

The addition of a

Weathered Oak or Flemish Oak Sideboard

will be a valuable acquisition to home comfort.

This week we have an assortment of very low prices and of a quality that you have long been looking for.

Invalid Tables

are something new, that we have just gotten in stock and you ought to see them.

Can be placed right over the bed and are the most convenient thing you ever saw.

You all will want to be invalids so that you may have an excuse for using one.

Don't use heavy wooden beds when you can get

White Enameled Bedsteads

so cheap.

The only thing for Honolulu climate.

We have a fine new stock of them in the latest designs and lowest prices.

Our Upholstering Dept.

is the finest in the city, and we have every facility for turning out the best work.

J. Hopp & Co.

The Leading Furniture Dealers.

King and Bethel Streets.

J. HOPP & CO.——J. HOPP & CO.

# Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London


Some enterprising publisher should secure the publication rights to "The Letters of Pat Crowe to the Omaha Police."—Denver Republican.

# Be Thankful

We all have something to be thankul for.

Do you ever stop to think how much better off you are than the average person in any other part of the world.

Are there many of us hungry and begging for employment?

Do we have to look forward with dread to the cold winter, which takes all we have saved in the summer, to keep us from freezing?

How about the neat little home you occupy, with the beautiful open-air life?

Some of us may feel blue this year because we foolishly speculated, but do not let that discourage you. It was an expensive lesson, but you will be more careful in the future.

With your family and friends around you next Thursday you will require a few more articles for your table, such as Meat Dishes, Plates, Cups and Saucers, Tumblers, Beer and Wine Glasses, Carvers, Knives and Forks, Spoons, etc.

Whether you are rich or poor, we can supply your wants to your entire satisfaction.

**W. W. Dimond & Co.**
LIMITED.
Wholesale and Retail
..... Dealers in .....
CROCKERY, GLASS AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,
53-55-57 King St.

**KOMEL**
Made from the pure juice of the Grape Fruit.
Carbonated only by the
CONSOLIDATED
SODA WATER WORKS CO.,
LIMITED.
601 Fort St. Phone Main 71
Island Orders Solicited.

**WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT a new freight schedule will go into effect on and after December 1, 1901.

Information in regard to changes in rates can be obtained at the office of the company, corner Fort and Queen streets, Honolulu.

C. L. WIGHT,
6012 President

**Metropolitan Meat Company**
NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.
Shipping and Family Butchers.
NAVY CONTRACTORS.
G. J. WALLER, Manager.
Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.


# ANNEXATION GAVE STABILITY TO ALL HAWAIIAN VALUES

The Expansionist, for September, contains the following article from the pen of Mrs. Elizabeth Van Cleve Hall:

The annexation of Hawaii is a subject which has been under discussion for fifty years at least. The Kamehamehas, that proud and masterful line of chiefs, regarded it as the manifest destiny of their little realm. The events which led to the final consummation followed one another so rapidly during the last decade that many lost sight of this historic fact.

With the wisdom or unwisdom of annexation this article has little to do. The expansionist and the anti-expansionist will have to fight that out between them. It may be that the part of wisdom in both cases would be to accept the situation, lending a hand to bring about the best results, or to prevent the direct consequences and await developments. America has not made a serious failure of self-government, and it is assuming a good deal under the circumstances to intimate that she is incapable of governing others or of teaching them to govern themselves.

The immediate effect of annexation upon Hawaii was to give an assurance of stability. Values increased and new enterprises, which had only been awaiting the final decision, were started at once. In his report to the Secretary of the Interior, Governor Dole states that nine out of the fifty-eight sugar plantations of the Islands may be credited to the stimulus given by annexation. A few figures quoted from this report will give a clear idea of commercial and industrial progress under the influence of annexation:

The value of sugar exported for 1898, 1899, and the first six months of 1900, has been as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1898 | $16,614,622.53 |
| 1899 | 21,898,190.97 |
| First half 1900 | 14,770,546.76 |
| Imports— | |
| 1898 | 11,650,890.76 |
| 1899 | 19,059,605.79 |
| January 1 to June 14, 1900 | 10,683,516.12 |
| Exports— | |
| 1898 | 17,346,744.79 |
| 1899 | 22,628,741.82 |
| January 1 to June 14, 1900 | 14,404,496.16 |
| Customs revenues— | |
| 1898 | 896,975.70 |
| 1899 | 1,295,628.95 |
| January 1 to June 14, 1900 | 597,897.14 |

Sugar is, of course, the chief staple of Hawaii and seems likely to continue so. "It pays best" is generally the answer.

Concerning the labor question, the following paragraph from Thrum's "Hawaiian Annual," 1901, explains the situation:

"The year has been fraught with much solicitude and watchfulness on a number of the plantations throughout the Islands, not only from uncertainty of labor, but in several instances in the protection of established interests against ignorance of law and justice. Through the immediate application of the United States labor laws to these Islands by the Territorial Act, many strikes and much unrest and defiance was shown by Japanese laborers on several plantations. The turbulently disposed of this nationality were quick to take advantage of the opportunity presented, and in their restless wanderings have encouraged others to dictation and dissatisfaction. In consequence of this state many plantations are working short-handed, and a number seriously so; and the outlook of relief is still problematical. Effort and inquiry for labor from new sources are in progress; Porto Rico, the Southern States, and other populated centers are being looked into as to feasibility. If it bring but a thousand hands it will relieve the situation by its moral effect on the large number of nomadic and idle Japanese laborers now here."

Rice culture is chiefly in the hands of the Chinese, and does not suffer from labor troubles. These people are possessed of a persistent industry which ought to command general respect. They deserve success for they work hard for it.

Among the new enterprises stimulated by annexation, the colony of American farmers who have settled at Wahiawa, Oahu, adjoining the tract of land set apart for a military reservation, deserve special mention for their efforts to prove that something besides sugar can can be cultivated with profit.

It is to be regretted that more of the fruits which can be cultivated so easily are not grown. Pineapples do well and find ready market at home and abroad. Coffee should not be utterly neglected. Bananas are shipped to San Francisco every month in the year, and if our grape growers would cultivate more varieties they would bring good prices in San Francisco, as they come months before the California season.

It is to be hoped that the land question will be settled ere long in such a way that small farmers will be encouraged to settle here, and that efforts to secure an increased water supply will meet with success.

During the past year some notable public improvements have been made in Honolulu. New wharves have been built to meet the needs of largely increased commerce and shipping; new streets are being opened, and old streets being widened as rapidly as possible.

Property owners within certain limits are required to construct sidewalks of concrete, this greatly improving the appearance of the city.

A tropical city requires a generous water supply throughout the year, and this demand is being met by boring artesian wells and distributing the water by powerful pumps. During the past year a new pumping station has been constructed, consisting of a group of three 12-inch artesian wells, supplying 5,000,000 gallons of water in twenty-four hours.

A much needed sewerage system is being constructed, an improvement which has been too long delayed. This brought us in contact with the plumbers' trust and made us feel that we were becoming oppressively civilized.

The postoffice has been repaired and enlarged, and the Judiciary building renovated. Among the new business buildings may be mentioned the Boston building, built by the C. Brewer estate, a handsome four-story structure. The first floor and basement are occupied by the grocery firm of H. May & Co., while the upper floors furnish desirable offices.

The Stangenwald block is a new fireproof office building six stories in height, Honolulu's "sky-scraper."

The Hall building, just completed by the hardware firm of E. O. Hall & Son, is a thoroughly equipped establishment, and makes the corner on Fort and King streets very attractive.

The most imposing mercantile block in town now in process of construction is that of the firm of H. Hackfeld & Co. It is built of the blue-gray lava stone, quarried near Honolulu.

The Alexander Young building is designed for a hotel building and stores. Being in the heart of the town, it will make a striking appearance when finished, and from a business point of view it will be a great improvement, though the removal of old landmarks and the felling of beautiful trees must cause a pang of regret.

The Moana Hotel, at Waikiki, a new four-story building just opened to the traveling public, is very attractive and fills a long-felt want. It is situated on the beach and affords excellent facilities for sea bathing, and the delights of canoeing and surf riding. It is about three miles from the center of town, but the drive is a pleasant one, and for those who come here for rest and quiet the situation is good.

Another favorite resort is Haleiwa Hotel, at Waialua, on the Oahu Railway, too far from town for a place of residence, but charming in its quiet beauty.

The Hawaiian Hotel, conveniently located in the center of town, has greatly increased its capacity in the last two years, and contemplates still further enlargement.

Steam laundries, several warehouses, new livery stables, an automobile establishment, a malt and brewing company, a powerhouse and barn for rapid transit company, and the new steel frame building of the Honolulu Iron Works are a few of the latest additions to the commercial center.

Traveling accommodations have been increased by the addition of three new steamers to the fleet of the Oceanic Steamship Company.

Pacific Heights, a new residence site close to town, is on the ridge between Nuuanu and Pauoa Valleys. An electric railway climbs the hill and brings these homes within easy reach. Fresh, pure air and a wonderful outlook make the locality popular.

The prospect of a rapid transit line has encouraged the opening of a fine tract owned by the Oahu College and situated on an elevation at the entrance to Manoa Valley. This is also a fine residence locality.

The construction of railways on the Island of Hawaii has made considerable progress in the last two years, and will be of inestimable value to the people of the "Big Island."

We are still literally "at sea" as regards the telegraphic communication with the world at large, but that is not the fault of Hawaii. We have longed for a cable with a longing unutterable for many years, and were bitterly disappointed at the failure of the cable bill during the last session of Congress. Probably no one who has enjoyed for a lifetime telegraphic communication with nearly all the world can realize our feeling of isolation until he puts himself in our place. Without a cable Hawaii is in the Union, but not of it.

The Marconi system of wireless telegraphy already connects four of the Islands, and is to be extended throughout the whole group. This will prove an incalculable blessing when complete.

The traveler visiting Honolulu who expects to find a little provincial town half asleep will be disappointed. It is about as live as it can be without an ocean cable. The people are public spirited and progressive, and it is often said that in no other place is money so quickly forthcoming for deeds of charity and benevolence.

Hawaii has always paid much attention to education, which from early days has been compulsory, so the Hawaiian over ten years of age who cannot read and write is an exception. The missionaries established boarding schools for Hawaiian girls and boys separately, many of which are still doing excellent work, giving a good, plain course of study with manual training as well.

The public school system is also good, while the generosity of the late Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop, one of Hawaii's noblest daughters, has given us the Kamehameha Schools for Hawaiian girls and boys with their excellent equipment and attractive surroundings.

The Honolulu High School and Oahu College, a private boarding and day school endowed by the missionaries in 1841 for their children, both prepare students for colleges abroad.

Oahu College has an ideal situation for a school of its kind, being two and a half miles from the center of town on a large tract of land in a cool and healthful locality. It is coeducational and aims to lay the foundation of a Christian education without being a denominational school. Its influence in the community has always been marked, and plans for its enlargement and increased efficiency are now under consideration.

The Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association and the Castle Home for Orphans and Friendless Children are among our most valued philanthropic works. Some plantations have established free kindergartens for the benefit of the children of laborers. Nor should we forget the Victoria Hospital for Incurables, established within the past two years through the efforts of Bishop Willis, of the Anglican Church, and his estimable wife. A movement to secure an endowment of $100,000 for this valuable institution will, it is hoped, meet with deserved success.

Social life in Hawaii has a charm of its own. In the old days, say thirty years ago, we knew everybody by sight, at least, and there was an "all-in-the-family" air to society quite amusing to newcomers, but to which they readily adapted themselves. Now things are rapidly changing, the old life is slipping away from us, and especially in Honolulu we are taking on the formalities of the larger cities. Our streets are full of strangers; things we once called luxuries are now necessities. We rarely ride horseback now; if we have no private carriage we either take a hack, an automobile, or a street car.

We are hurrying out of our primitive peacefulness and falling in line for the march of progress. The world moves—we could not expect to live in Hawaii at the "cross-roads of the Pacific" without moving with it.

Just at present the first Territorial Legislature is in session. So far nothing has been done which distinguishes these gentlemen as wise above their fellows. On the contrary, the first question one feels like asking at sight of the daily papers is, "What special set of foolishness have the lawmakers committed today?" As these acts of foolishness are not yet completed, it is best to spare comment. Under the monarchy the franchise was limited, and universal suffrage which came with annexation, seems to have turned the heads of the native race. It is safe to say that under the old regime few of the present Hawaiian legislators could have been elected. Full reports of all proceedings will be sent to Washington, and possibly the rulers of the nation will say: "We have been greatly deceived concerning the intelligence of the Hawaiian people."

Walk or drive through our city and notice the children on their way to school or church. The gayly-dressed Chinese and Japanese little folks make the scene alive with glowing color, as if some of our gorgeous flowering trees were out on a tour of investigation. Listen to their merry chatter in more or less fluent English, sprinkled with words and sentences in the mother tongue. As they run along the street they are joined by bronze Hawaiians, olive-cheeked Portuguese, and Anglo-Saxons with varied complexions, and you will have to admit that it would be hard to find a livelier lot of children anywhere on this round world.

We may not have daily press dispatches, but we have newsboys, Portuguese and Hawaiians, and even two or three sons of Ham in the clan. Active, wide-awake youngsters they are, but differing from the New York and San Francisco gamin in that they have homes and attend school daily.

As you turn that shady corner do not fail to notice the Hawaiian flower women seated on the sidewalk, stringing leis (wreaths) of carnations and other bright flowers. The sight is unique, and to the stranger especially attractive, yet we who live here could ill afford to lose our lei women.

Look out over the city, half hidden in trees, to the lofty mountains which environ it, green to their summits, which pierce the clouds and riven by valleys packed with graceful ferns, then turn and look upon the dancing, sparkling rainbow-tinted ocean surrounding it all, and tell me, is not Hawaii the home of beauty?

## PROTEST AGAINST STAR SALOON

Unfavorable sentiment has been aroused against the continuation of the "Star Saloon," located near the terminus of the tram line at Palama, which is practically at the entrance to the grounds of the Kamehameha schools. This has been accomplished through the medium of a petition which has been widely circulated in the city, protesting against its establishment there. The students of the schools were among the first to raise their voices in protest, and through them the Anti-Saloon League has taken up the matter. The petition reads as follows:

To the Honorable Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii:

We, the teachers, students, patrons and friends of the Kamehameha Schools, instituted and endowed by the beneficence of Mrs. Bernice Pauahi Bishop for the education and elevation of the Hawaiian people, do most earnestly petition and pray that you will give these schools your potential protection by refusing any license for the sale or distribution of beer, wine, spirits, or other alcoholic beverage, within the limit of at least one-half mile, the usual limit is much longer, of the said school grounds. And we further pray that you will at the earliest possibility revoke or cancel the license of the "Star Saloon," so unfortunately located in the building adjacent to the grounds of the said school.

### JUMPED ON A TENPENNY NAIL.

The little daughter of Mr. J. N. Powell jumped on an inverted rake made of tenpenny nails, and thrust one nail entirely through her foot, and a second one half way through. Chamberlain's Pain Balm was promptly applied, and five minutes later the pain had disappeared, and no more suffering was experienced. In three days the child was wearing her shoe as usual, and with absolutely no discomfort. Mr. Powell is a well known merchant of Forkland, Va., U. S. A. Pain Balm is an antiseptic and heals such injuries without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

W. G. Youre, an insane mail contractor at Cosmopolis, Wash., shot and killed City Marshal Silas Smith, and wounded Constable C. Fenwick.

### IMPORTS, BY COUNTRIES.

| | 1898. | 1899. | Jan. 1 to June 14, 1900. |
|---|---|---|---|
| United States | $8,695,591.63 | $15,020,839.17 | $8,709,822.43 |
| Great Britain | 1,287,726.67 | 1,774,655.52 | 903,026.86 |
| Japan | 354,324.98 | 673,410.50 | 303,188.19 |
| Germany | 352,043.65 | 384,102.88 | 109,538.60 |
| China | 328,851.87 | 284,522.00 | 67,995.79 |
| Canada | 283,383.40 | 113,480.63 | 99,708.03 |
| Australia and New Zealand | 198,384.61 | 257,388.04 | 270,542.54 |
| France | 43,655.55 | 64,130.26 | 30,091.02 |
| Pacific Islands | 7,292.12 | 1,025.48 | — |
| Chile | — | 222,749.80 | — |
| All others | 99,636.33 | 163,300.51 | 198,692.66 |
| Total | $11,650,890.81 | $19,059,605.79 | $10,683,516.12 |

### EXPORTS, BY COUNTRIES.

| | 1898. | 1899. | Jan. 1 to June 14, 1900. |
|---|---|---|---|
| United States | $17,256,084.49 | $22,517,758.82 | $14,362,898.97 |
| China and Japan | 44,823.25 | 54,052.00 | 31,197.90 |
| Canada | 23,963.28 | 17,067.62 | 569.29 |
| Australia and New Zealand | 21,873.77 | 39,863.38 | 9,830.00 |
| Total | $17,346,744.79 | $22,628,741.82 | $14,404,496.16 |

## Dunne Has Strong Backing for a Promotion.

(Special to the Commercial Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Wyoming people have allowed no grass to grow under their feet in securing the appointment of one of their own as United States District Attorney for Hawaii. The death of the Hon. J. C. Baird, in Denver, was hardly announced before Senator Warren, of Wyoming, was on the way east as fast as steam could carry him. He reached Washington Sunday, November 10, and on the following day called at the White House to present the name of Mr. J. A. Van Orsdale, the present Attorney General of Wyoming, as a candidate for Mr. Baird's place.

It is believed the President will appoint Mr. Van Orsdale, as Senator Warren is very close to the administration. The Senator was invited to lunch at the White House on Monday and had quite a lengthy chat with Mr. Roosevelt, during which he was able to say that Wyoming claimed the place because Mr. Baird was from Wyoming, and Wyoming wanted to relinquish none of the patronage she now enjoys.

There is an impression that the Californians may have something to say about the appointment, and that there the California and the Wyoming politicians may clash. It is believed that the former will champion the cause of Assistant District Attorney Dunne and urge his promotion to the office of District Attorney. Mr. Van Orsdale is about forty years old, a resident of Cheyenne, has served as county attorney and also has been in the State Senate. The Wyoming Republicans declare that he is an able man.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

J. J. Dunne has been in Hawaii only during the present year. He came here in the early spring while still in the service of the Board of Health, and after short service as Deputy Attorney General went back to San Francisco and closed out his office there. He has served here as Assistant U. S. District Attorney, Deputy Attorney General, attorney to the Court of Fire Claims and has built up a private practice which has called him into several important actions.

Mr. Dunne is a native of San Francisco, the son of a prominent merchant there and is a brother of Peter Dunne, one of the attorneys for the Southern Pacific Railroad. In the later eighties Mr. Dunne was Assistant District Attorney in San Francisco under Judge Murphy, but his health failed him and he spent four years in travel abroad. Upon his return about 1894 he was appointed an Assistant District Attorney under Capt. U. S. Barnes which post he filled for four years, later becoming the attorney for the Board of Health, which place he filled until he came here.

Harry Waring, operator of a Mergenthaler machine in the office of the Times-Citizen, at Cripple Creek, Colo., established a record, setting 3,403 lines, equal to 88,478 ems, in eight hours. The machine was speeded to 84 revolutions per minute.

## BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, December 21st, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, will be sold at Public Auction the Lease of that certain piece or parcel of land, situate at Palama-kai, in Honolulu, Oahu, known and described as the fish pond of "Kuwiliwili" with the banks, lands and leles connected therewith and belonging thereto, being the same premises now occupied and under cultivation by Chin Wo & Co., rice planters.

Term: 5 Years.

Upset rental: $275.00 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

Lease to commence from January 1, 1902, at which date possession of above land be given.

For further particulars apply at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

EDWARD S. BOYD,
Commissioner of Public Lands.
Public Lands Office, November 16th, 1901. 2334

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.—AT CHAMBERS.—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Frank Johnson, of Eleele, Kauai, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of H. D. Wishard, administrator, estate of Frank Johnson, late of Eleele, Kauai, wherein he asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such administrator.

It is ordered, that Tuesday, the 17th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the judge of said court at the courtroom of the said court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to said property.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, this 16th day of December, 1901.

By the Court,
H. D. WISHARD, Clerk.
2334—Nov. 19, 26; Dec. 3.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated January 10, 1898, made by Susan Blake and Alva Blake, her husband, of Lahaina, Maui, to the Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd., a corporation of said Lahaina, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, Honolulu, in liber 174, on pages 306-308, the said Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd., mortgagee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for a breach of conditions therein contained, to wit., the non-payment of interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described, will be sold at public auction in front of the courthouse at Wailuku, Maui, on Saturday, the 23d day of November, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage is thus described:

1. All that certain parcel of land situated in Kihalaa in the Kanaha valley, Lahaina, described in kuelana 3702, to D. Malo, as apana 1, being the same premises conveyed to Mrs. Kapika Walters by deed of D. Punohu, dated October 6, 1881, and recorded in liber 71, on page 328.

2. That certain piece of land consisting of two taro patches situate in the ahupuaa of Kalimaohe, Lahaina, and being described in deed to Mrs. Kapika Walters from D. Punohu, said deed being above described.

Terms—Cash. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

PIONEER MILL CO., LTD.,
Mortgagee.
By GEORGE HONS,
Its Attorney.

For further particulars, apply to George Hons, attorney for Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.

Dated Wailuku, Maui, October 25, 1901.

2328—Oct. 29; Nov. 5, 12, 19.

AUCTION SALE OF AWA LICENSES.

In accordance with the requirements of Section 707, Chapter 55 of the Penal Laws of 1897, one Awa License for each district of the several Islands will be sold at Public Auction between the 1st and 7th day of December, 1901, each license to be for the term of one year from the 1st day of January, 1902. The upset price will be as follows:

For the District of Honolulu, $1,000.00.
For the District of Hilo, $500.00.
For the District of Wailuku, $500.00.
For the District of Lahaina, $250.00.
For each other District, $100.00.

The license for the Districts of Honolulu, Ewa and Waianae, Waialua, Koolauloa and Koolaupoko, on the Island of Oahu, will be sold at the front entrance of the Capitol on Friday, the 6th day of December, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.

Those for the Islands of Maui, Hawaii and Kauai, will be sold in the respective Districts of those Islands, upon such day and date within the limit of the time fixed by law, as shall be designated by the several Sheriffs or their Deputies. Due notice of date and place of sale will be given by posters in each of the said Districts.

A cash deposit of twenty-five per cent of the amount of the successful bid will be required on the fall of the hammer, said deposit to be forfeited to the Government if the full amount of the bid is not paid within five days of the day of sale.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. WRIGHT,
Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii.
Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu, November 13, 1901. 2333-31F

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.—AT CHAMBERS.—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Mrs. Sophia Dorothee Rabe, of Lihue, Kauai, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of Hans Isenberg, administrator of estate of Mrs. Sophia Dorothee Rabe, wherein he asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such administrator.

It is ordered, that Tuesday, the 17th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the judge of said court at the courtroom of the said court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to said property.

Dated at Lihue, Kauai, this 17th day of November, 1901.

By the Court,
H. D. WISHARD, Clerk.
2334—Nov. 19, 26; Dec. 3.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by Ah Kim, of Keauhou, North Kona, Island and Territory of Hawaii, to C. K. Ai, of Honolulu, Oahu, bearing date the 22d day of April, A. D. 1898, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, at Honolulu, Oahu, in liber 179 on pages 413 to 415, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the said mortgage for a breach of the conditions thereof, to wit:

The non-payment of the principal sum and interest secured thereby, when the same became due and payable.

Notice is also hereby given that on Saturday, the 30th of November, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., on said day, at the front door of the residence of C. Ako, in Kaalua, North Kona, Hawaii, the property in said mortgage set forth will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy said mortgage.

The property contained in and covered by said mortgage is more particularly described as follows:

1. That certain indenture of lease made by Jesse P. Makainai to Ah Ning, dated November 20, A. D. 1896, of all that certain piece of land situate at Keauhou 2 (mauka), North Kona, Hawaii, known as "Kuleana Aina o Keohoaeae," which said lease is for the term of seventeen (17) years from said date, and which is on record in liber 161, on pages 425 and 426; together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

2. That certain indenture of lease made by Lale Kapukui (w.) to Ah Ning, dated January 1, A. D. 1897, for the term of five (5) years from said date, of two (2) parcels of land situate in Keauhou 1 and 2, North Kona, Hawaii, known as "Na Kuleana Aina o Kaikuaana," together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

Both these leases were assigned by Ah Ning to Ah Kim on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1898.

Conveyances at expense of purchaser.

For further pparticulars, apply to
C. AKO,
Attorney in fact for C. K. Ai.
Kailua, North Kona, Hawaii, October 30, 1901.
2332—Nov. 12, 19, 26; Dec. 3, 10.

# SUGAR IS SUBJECT OF TALK

## Conference Is to Consider All Features.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—A stir has been created by the rumor that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, would impose another tax of a half penny per pound on sugar, although inquiries have resulted in discrediting the probability of any such action. It is an unwritten rule of the Treasury that no industry shall be tampered with two years running, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is not likely to break through hard and fast traditions, however hard pushed he may be for funds to carry on the war.

Nevertheless, the rumor has brought to light a curious condition of affairs, which would certainly favor the government, should it decide to take the step, despite the tax imposed in the last budget. The British consumer is now buying sugar more cheaply than before the tax was imposed. This is due chiefly to the surplus supply, but also to wholesale price cutting by Germany, where a sugar trust is causing the British sugar trade the keenest apprehension. This German trust will form one of the chief topics of the sugar conference which is to meet in Brussels December 14.

Though the United States government has not been invited to send a delegate to the conference, it is learned that it could be represented if it so desired, and one of the leading authorities on sugar in England is now endeavoring to secure the attendance of American delegates at the meeting in Brussels.

Until after the conference, it can be definitely stated, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will not take any action, and then it is improbable that he will run the risk of further disintegrating business, which, on all sides, it is declared, would be in a sorrowful plight.

Replying to a correspondent, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said the coal tax would be continued next year, but intimated that it would not be increased. This will take a load off the minds of British coal miners, who have been especially exercised over the inroads American coal has made on the Continent.

# THE WORLD'S NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A dispatch to the World from Rome says: The Pope has addressed a cordial letter to Monsignor Chappelle, Apostolic delegate to the Philippines, congratulating him upon his enlightened action in favor of religion and civilization.

The Pope, however, alluded to the American occupation in rather hostile terms, calling it an "upheaval and revolution which has greatly damaged the interests of the church in those distant regions."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 16.—Fire today practically ruined the finest of the Yale student dormitories, the Hutchinson, which was erected a few years ago at a cost of $200,000. The furnishings of the building and the personal effects of 200 or more students were also destroyed. Eugene Hale Winslow, a student from Punxsutawney, Pa., was cut off from exit by the stairways and was rescued with difficulty from a fifth story window. He was unconscious when brought to the ground and remains in that condition to the present time.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 16.—J. B. Waldrupe, a guard at the Fort Leavenworth military prison, who was shot during the mutiny at that institution November 7, died today of his wounds. Twenty-six mutineers now become liable to a charge of murder. It was generally supposed that Frank Thompson, the negro who led the revolt, fired the shot that caused Waldrupe's death. Thompson is one of the seventeen convicts who have been captured since the outbreak.

Waldrupe was born in Greenback, Tenn., in 1876. He served in Cuba during the Spanish war, in the United States volunteer signal corps, later becoming a guard at the prison. During the mutiny Waldrupe was stationed on a tower on the stockade. In the fight that ensued he was shot in the hip. He fell to the floor, but raised himself and fired into the crowd, killing Quinn Fort, one of the ringleaders.

A moment later Waldrupe, while in the act of firing again, was struck between the eyes with a pistol bullet. Then several convicts ran up the tower to secure weapons. Waldrupe, although mortally wounded, clubbed the first man down with his rifle, but was too weak to further defend himself, and was rescued by other guards.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—From 12 to 20 degrees of frost, unprecedented at this time of the year, and a dense fog in most parts of the country are winding up a week notable for its abnormal weather, and are adding to the long list of casualties occasioned by the recent gales. Railroad traffic in and around London is seriously dislocated, while train collisions are reported from various points, hTe worst of these was on the London, Chatham & Dover line, when seventeen persons were injured.

All traffic on the river Thames is at a standstill, and several accidents preceded the stoppage. The fog in South London is so dense that road traffic is almost impracticable. Omnibus passengers have been forced to leave the vehicles and walk. Notwithstanding the density of the fog, the Automobile Club turned out in force for its annual spin today. Hundreds of cars proceeded in the display and gingerly felt their way through the darkness.

The channel steamers are badly delayed by the fog. There was skating today in some parts of the kingdom.

Much wreckage of unidentified vessels is still being thrown up. Altogether it is known that some fifty vessels have been wrecked along the British coasts. Thirty-four of these have been absolutely wrecked, involving, it is believed, a loss of more than 180 drowned. The Yarmouth lifeboat disaster alone leaves forty-four fatherless children.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., November 14.—There has been a heavy fall of snow all through Northern New York. At Malone there is a blizzard, and snowdrifts five to six feet high are blockading the railroad tracks. At Casanovia the snowfall is twelve inches. In this city street railroad traffic is impeded by the snow.

The snowstorm is general throughout Central New York, tonight. Country roads are in many cases blocked and huge drifts are piling up along the fences. About ten inches of snow has fallen. The mrecury is about at the freezing point.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Four inches of snow covers the streets here tonight. All street car traffic was blocked for several hours this evening.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 14.—A blizzard is raging throughout this section and in Northern New York. It is quite severe, drifts from one to six feet deep blocking trains in the Adirondack regions.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Jamestown is struggling in the grasp of the blizzard tonight. Several inches of snow covers the ground and the fierce gale which is blowing is piling this in heaps. A continued use of the snowplow has kept the street railway lines open.

DENVER, Nov. 16.—President J. J. Frey, of the Trans-Alaskan Railway Company, has gone to Washington and will be followed in a few days by other officials of the company. The officers of the company go to Washington to work in the interests of a bill granting to the company every alternate section of land on their right of way through the peninsula.

It is claimed that the new railway will be of great benefit to the government in the transportation of troops, munitions of war and mail and that the company is entitled to the same subsidy as granted the Union Pacific when that road was built through the Western States. It is the intention to connect the trans-Alaskan road with the trans-Siberian road and to settle a majority of the lands of Alaska with immigrants from Russia, Sweden, Norway and other cold countries.

F. S. Granger, general manager of the company, who has been in Denver for some time, will leave the first of the month for Seattle, where he will open general offices.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The savings of forty-five years of active service in the United States Navy have been eaten up by the expenses of inquiry by which Admiral Schley hopes to clear his record as a naval officer. Since the final adjournment of the court the Admiral has been attempting to extricate himself from the financial tangle caused by the inquiry. He finds that every cent of the $20,000 which he had expected to leave his family, in addition to all the prize money which he will get for his part in the Spanish-American war, has been expended on the inquiry.

Mrs. Schley insists that the money has been well spent. Her children agree with her. During the inquiry witnesses were brought from long distances, stenographers were employed and clerks were kept busy.

"I cannot say I wish I had it back," said Admiral Schley, "but I do wish that I had the assurance now that I had a year ago that my wife would never come to want."

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 16.—The last remaining rough edge of the late great strike of the steel and tin workers is likely to be smoothed over tonight. When the strike was settled by President Shaffer the tin workers refused to go back to their old places and they have been idle since July 15 last. Now, however, they are evincing indications of growing tired of their long idleness and a movement is on foot to have the strike officially declared at an end.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, November 14.—Advices received today from the more remote sections of Southern and Southwestern Utah show that last night's earthquake shock was very heavy in some localities and considerable damage was done.

The shock was apparently the heaviest at Beaver City, where the Mormon meeting-house, the court house and the Beaver Academy were badly damaged, especially the latter building. The walls show great cracks as a result of the shock. Chimneys were toppled over and plate glass all over town was shattered.

Hardly a house in the town escaped damage, many of them being badly cracked. No fatalities are reported. Another slight shock was felt at Beaver City this morning. At Cedar City, Kanab and Parowan the shock is reported as being very severe. Plastering was shaken from walls, dishes were broken and brick buildings cracked.

In Sevier county the damage to property from last night's earthquake will amount to almost $100,000. Scarcely a building escaped damage of some kind.

The Mormon tabernacle at Richfield was damaged to the amount of $2,000. The members of the choir were in the structure at the time of the shock, and fled, terrified, out into the street.

At Marysvale the entire population left their homes after the first shock, built bonfires in the streets and camped out all night.

In many parts of the county landslides have occurred, blocking roads, changing streams and causing general disorder.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 16.—Mr. Leonard S. Smith, president of a manufacturing company, received a letter full of threats of atrocities to be committed on his six-year old son unless Mr. Smith would buy immunity with $5,000 cash. The letter directed that the money be placed in an envelope and left at a designated point at an appointed time. Mr. Smith took counsel and left an envelope as directed but with blank paper instead of money within, and placed a man on watch. Two men appeared, but did not take the envelope, apparently being satisfied that a trap had been set for them. Mr. Smith and his wife are greatly agitated and their fear has been communicated to the neighborhood in Avondale, this city, and all keep close watch over their children.

YORK, Pa., Nov. 16.—The Southwestern Express on the Northern Central Railway was wrecked last night by a charge of dynamite placed under the tracks near Black Ridge, a short distance north of York. The train was running at the rate of forty-five miles an hour when the explosion occurred. Passengers were panic stricken but all escaped uninjured. A piece of rail two and a half feet long was blown off and two coaches were derailed and drawn over the ties a distance of 200 feet before the train was brought to a stop. The engine had its headlight blown off and the windows of the cab were shattered. The trucks under the express car and the day coach were badly wrecked.

A hole was blown in the road bed large enough to bury a man. Where the rails were broken they were cut off as if done by shears.

The wreck occurred at one of the loneliest spots between Harrisburg and Baltimore. The police of this city advance the theory that the robbers had set the dynamite for the Buffalo express, which is said to carry considerable money, but for some unaccountable reason that train passed over the charge without exploding it.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—Reports of the dastardly attempt to wreck the Southwestern Express on the Northern Central branch of the Pennsylvania Railway were received at the office of the company this morning. Detectives were ordered to begin operations from York and men were also sent from this city and Harrisburg.

NEW YORK, November 15.—A special to the Sun from Columbia, S. C., says: One thousand lashes upon his naked back quickly brought death to Nathaniel Williams, an eleven-year-old boy of Sumter. The body of the child was found tied in the house of Nelson Shaw, a negro. He had evidently died under the lash. Shaw left the place, after realizing what he had done, and sent a doctor to the house. A coroner's jury found that a narrow heavy strap of leather had cut into the flesh like a dull knife 300 and odd times, and it was estimated that in all 1,000 strokes were given. Shaw was arrested, and, as there was danger of his being lynched, he was hurried off to jail. No reason is assigned for the crime. It is said to be a case of wanton cruelty.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Colonel William H. Powell, U. S. A., retired, died at Sackett's Harbor today. He entered the army as a private in 1861, and won his first commission the same year. He became colonel of the Ninth Infantry in 1897, and was retired at his request in 1899.

SPENCER, Iowa, Nov. 16.—The Greenville bank, nine miles south, was robbed early today. The vault doors were blown open and the robbers took all the money and papers. The bank is owned by the First National Bank of this city. The amount taken is not known, but the damage to the vault and building was $1,000. There is no clue.

### The Sugar Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Sugar—Raw, dull. Fair refining, 3 3-16c.; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 11-16c.; molasses sugar, 2 15-16c. Refined, dull. Crushed, 5.40c.; granulated, 4.90c.; powdered, 5.00c.

# HAWAIIA'S NEEDS ARE TOLD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—W. O. Smith, J. B. Atherton and F. M. Swanzy, citizens of Hawaii, and R. F. Rithet, of San Francisco, called on the President today to discuss with him the condition of industrial affairs in the Hawaiian Islands. They told the President that Hawaii generally was opposed to reciprocity arrangements between the United States and Cuba, which would admit sugar from that island at a low customs rate. The interests of Hawaiians in this respect, they declared, are identical with those of the beet sugar growers of the West and the cane sugar producers of the South, and they expect to join with them if the matter should come to an issue during the approaching session of Congress.

The delegation subsequently called on Secretary Gage and discussed with him the labor situation in the Hawaiian Islands. The sugar plantations, they told the Secretary, were becoming less productive each year because of the planters' inability to secure desirable labor. The solution of the question, as the delegation viewed it, was the free admission to the islands of Chinese, at least for a time, as they were the best laborers among all those who had been tried on the sugar plantations.

Representative Long of Kansas, who is a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, was one of President Roosevelt's callers today. He joined with his Eastern colleagues on the committee in opposing a revision of the tariff.

# LONG ASKS FOR MEN

## Navy Needs More Officers at Once.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—In his annual report Secretary of the Navy John D. Long renews his recommendation that the office of vice admiral be revived. He also asks that the number of lieutenants be increased from 300 to 350, and that the limit of the number of junior lieutenants and ensigns be made 600; that the present enlisted force be increased to 3,000 men; that the marine corps be increased by 750 men, as recommended by the general board.

In conclusion the secretary says:

The navy today is a far greater factor in our relations with the world than it was before the recent national expansion which now includes Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, the vast area of land and sea in the Philippines and our obligations to Cuba. If we are to have a naty at all it must be commensurate with these great extensions—greater in international even than in territorial importance. This necessarily involves the construction of more naval vessels, their manning, exercise and maintenance.

The general board, of which the admiral is president, recommend the following increase of the navy:

Four first-class battleships.

Two first-class armored cruisers.

Four picket vessels of about 650 tons trial displacement, with a sea speed of 15 knots, with twin screws, carrying a battery of four 6-pounder and two Colt's guns and a complement of 60 officers and men.

Six sheathed and coppered, seagoing gunboats of about 1,000 tons trial displacement, with moderate sail power, similar to the Annapolis class.

Six light-draft steel gunboats of about 200 tons trial displacement, not to exceed 6 feet draft, for insular service in the Philippines.

Six steel sailing training ships of about 2,000 tons trial displacement.

One collier of 10,000 tons cargo capacity and a sea speed of 12 knots.

Three thousand enlisted men, in order that they may be enlisted and drilled in preparation for the completion of the ships.

Seven hundred and fifty marines. (This number needed for duty on board ship, and does not include the necessary garrison for posts at home and in our insular possessions.)

An increase of 50 per cent in the number of naval cadets now allowed by law, in order to provide for the increase of officers needed for the ships recommended above.

The board of construction recommend:

Three seagoing battleships of about 16,000 tons trial displacement.

Two armored cruisers of about 14,500 tons trial displacement,

Six gunboats of about 1,200 tons trial displacement.

Six gunboats of about 600 tons trial displacement.

Six gunboats of about 200 tons trial displacement.

Two colliers of about 15,000 tons trial displacement.

One repair ship of about 7,500 tons trial displacement.

Six training ships of about 2,000 tons trial displacement.

Four picket boats of about 650 tons trial displacement.

Four tugboats.

All the vessels thus recommended are desirable in the prospective and harmonious development of our naval force. A larger increase than usual is also desirable in view of the fact that none was made last year. Some of the vessels above recommended, however, can better than others be omitted for the present from the list and await appropriation hereafter. Among these are the gunboats of 600 tons displacement, in case the picket boats of similar dimensions are authorized; also the repair ship and a portion of each of the other classes of smaller war vessels. The department therefore recommends:

Three first-class battleships.

Two first-class armored cruisers.

Three gunboats, each of about 1,000 tons trial displacement.

Three gunboats, each of about 200 tons trial displacement, for insular service.

Three picket boats, each of about 650 tons trial displacement.

Three steel sailing training ships, each of about 2,000 tons trial displacement.

One collier of about 15,000 tons trial displacement.

Four tugboats.

The department will submit to Congress in December next, as directed by the last naval appropriation bill, a general description of two seagoing battleships and two armored cruisers, according to which the battleships and cruisers above recommended should be built if appropriation is made therefor.

—San Francisco Call.


Can you believe your neighbors? Read this statement made by a citizen:

Mrs. Grace Dodd of 524 Young street this city, informs us: "My suffering were of a complicated nature; I had enlargement of the liver according to the doctors' diagnosis, and beside this was troubled with severe pains in the right side, and a lame back. I had these backache pains for two years, and so severe were they at time that they prevented me from sleeping All the medicines I tried were of no avail until I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and used them. Th benefit obtained was wonderful; th backache was entirely relieved and cannot be too grateful for this since now enjoy good sleep—one of the chie of Nature's blessings."

It is important to get the same medicine which helped Mrs. Dodd DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS Therefore ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes $2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price b the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.


# WHAT HONOLULU PEOPLE

## Say About Doan's Backache Kidney Pills is Good Proof for Honolulu People.

When we see it ourselves—
When our own ears hear it—
When our own neighbors tell it—
When our friends endorse it—
No better evidence can be had.
It's not what people say in America
Or distant mutterings from Australia,
But, it's Honolulu talk by Honolulu people.
There is no proof like home proof.


# SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of

Cuticura



SOAP

And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

**Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.**

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humour, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON Ltd., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

# CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and re regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1½d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

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Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

| FOR CHINA AND JAPAN. | | FOR SAN FRANCISCO. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHINA | NOV. 30 | NIPPON MARU | NOV. 26 |
| DORIC | DEC. 10 | PERU | DEC. 3 |
| NIPPON MARU | DEC. 18 | COPTIC | DEC. 10 |
| PERU | DEC. 26 | AMERICA MARU | DEC. 20 |
| COPTIC | JAN. 4 | PEKING | DEC. 27 |
| AMERICA MARU | JAN. 11 | GAELIC | JAN. 3 |
| PEKING | JAN. 18 | HONGKONG MARU | JAN. 11 |
| GAELIC | JAN. 28 | CHINA | JAN. 20 |
| HONGKONG MARU | FEB. 6 | DORIC | JAN. 31 |
| CHINA | FEB. 14 | NIPPON MARU | FEB. 8 |

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# H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

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PRICE LIST OF LATIMER TIRES.

New Rubbers in Old Channels.

| SIZE | 4 WHEELS | 2 WHEELS | 1 WHEEL |
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| ¾ in. | $20 00 | $10 50 | $5 50 |
| ⅞ in. | 22 00 | 11 50 | 6 00 |
| 1 in. | 25 00 | 13 00 | 7 00 |
| 1⅛ in. | 28 00 | 14 50 | 7 50 |
| 1¼ in. | 30 00 | 16 00 | 8 50 |
| 1⅜ in | 34 00 | 17 50 | 9 00 |
| 1½ in. | 35 00 | 18 00 | 9 50 |

Remember that they're the Latimer.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ld.


J. Carey McCracken has been appointed first assistant examiner of merchandise by Collector of the Port Stackable.

As soon as the dispensation from the G. E. R. arrives, the Elks will have a big excursion to Hilo to start a lodge there.

K SAFETY FILM

## WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, November 22.

S. S. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, from San Francisco; 3:30 p. m.

Str. Walaleale, Piltz, from Kauai ports; 1:30 p. m.

Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Waimanalo.

Schr. Ada, from Kauai ports.

Schr. Kawaiiani, from Koolau ports.

Saturday, November 23.

Schr. Lady, Nelson, from Punaluu; 3 a. m.

S. S. Moana, Carey, from Victoria and Vancouver; 8:30 a. m.

Str. Kinau, Clarke, from Hilo and way ports.

Str. Lehua, Napala, from Maui and Molokai ports.

Str. Nihau, Thompson, from Kauai.

Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Puuloa.

Bk. Kaiulani, Dabel, from San Francisco.

Sunday, November 24.

U. S. S. Solace, Winslow, from Pago Pago.

U. S. A. T. Meade, from San Francisco.

Br. sp. Euphrates, Davis, from Cardiff.

Am. schr. Alice Cooke, Penhallow, from Port Gamble.

Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.

Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Str. James Makee, Tullett, from Kauai ports.

Str. Noeau, Wyman, from Hamakua ports.

Monday, November 25.

Str. Maui, Bennett, from Hawaii ports, at 5 a. m., with 9,685 bags sugar, 530 sacks coffee, 50 head cattle, 1 horse, 34 bundles hides, 1 well boring outfit, 29 packages sundries.

Am. sp. Roanoke, Amesbury, from Norfolk.

Schr. Malolo, from Koolau ports.

DEPARTED.

Friday, November 22.

Am. sp. Tillie E. Starbuck, Curtis, for San Francisco.

Gaso. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Maui and Kona ports; 3 p. m.

Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Puuloa.

Saturday, November 23.

S. S. Moana, Carey, for the Colonies; 9 p. m.

Schr. Malolo, Moki, for Punaluu; 5 p. m.

Hongkong Maru, Filmer, for the Orient; 12 m.

Monday, November 25.

Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koolau ports.

Str. Walaleale, Piltz, for Anahola and Kilauea; 4 p. m.

Str. Niihau, W. Thompson, for Hanamaulu and Koloa; 5 p. m.

Str. Iwalani, Greene, for Lahaina, Kaanapali, Kukuihaele and Honokaa; 5 p. m.

Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai ports; 5 p. m.

Schr. Twilight, for Kauai ports.

Schr. Lady, for Koolau ports.

## LARGEST VESSEL TO ENTER HARBOR

FOR the first time in the history of Honolulu a first class battleship, one fit to fight anything afloat, will come into this harbor next week. Upon the arrival of the battleship Wisconsin on Monday next the great fighting machine will be brought into the harbor and docked at the naval wharf.

The decision to come inside the harbor with his peerless vessel was reached by Admiral Casey while here on his way to Tutuila. That he did not at that time order the ship to enter was due primarily to the fact that his business in the south was of such a nature that he did not want to run the risk of a storm springing up which might compel the ship to await its subsidence before trying to leave the harbor. He said then that he would take his time upon the return trip and would enter at any event, as he is not compelled to leave at any stated time. This determination was communicated to Capt. Merry, before the sailing of the Solace.

While the real reason for the coming of the battleship is to take in coal, at the same time there is a desire on the part of the officers to show their ship at close range to the people of this city. The Wisconsin will be the first ship of her class to enter this harbor, and never before has a vessel of the tonnage of this one, 12,000, ever tried the channel. Once the ship has been brought in, and her coaling finished, there will be arranged a series of open days when the vessel may be viewed by everyone who comes.

There is also every reason to believe that the ship will be the scene of some brilliant social gatherings, as the young men of the ship have been for the past month out from port and will welcome the presence of their vessel in a port which has the reputation for hospitality which has made Honolulu known to every officer of the navy.

Mrs. Casey, with her daughter, is here awaiting the arrival of the flagship. She has been the recipient of many social attentions and the flag officers who have just returned from the south have every moment of their time taken up until their sailing.

The Wisconsin classes as a seagoing coast-line battleship. She is 368 feet in length, 72 feet 2½ inches beam and 23 feet 6 inches mean draft. The displacement is 11,525 tons and the net tonnage 5,144.64. The ship is equipped with twin screws and triple expansion engines, built to show an indicated horsepower of 10,000. Upon this showing the speed was to be 16 knots, but this was beaten by from 10 to 12½ per cent upon sea trials other than official.

There are two 13-inch barbette turrets and two military masts. The main battery consists of four 13-inch guns in turrets and 14 6-inch rapid fire guns mounted in broadside batteries. In the secondary battery are sixteen 6-pounder rapid fires, four 1-pounder rapid fire guns, four Colts and two 3-inch field pieces. There are four long Whitehead torpedo tubes in addition.

Of the armor the sides is sixteen and one-half inches and the bottom nine and one-half inches, the water line being thirteen and three-fourths inches, there being about 12,500 cubic feet of corn pith obturating matter. The keel of the vessel was laid February 9th, 1897, and the vessel was completed last year.

The vessel's complement includes forty officers and 450 men.

# SOLACE BLUEJACKETS ARE HUNTED DOWN LAST NIGHT

THERE were large doings at the Police Station last night. The early part of the evening had been uneventful from a drunk and disorderly standpoint, but about 11 o'clock a startling transformation occurred. It was brought about by the commander of the Solace sending a sheaf of warrants down to the Police Station, in which was contained the information that a number of blue jackets had overstayed their shore leave and were needed on board. So badly needed on board that the commander set a price of $10 on each man's head, provided he was returned to the ship by 6 a. m. today.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth detailed a number of men on the round up and these in turn lost no time in communicating the news of the good thing to their friends, with the result that by 11:30 o'clock a sailor hunt on a mammoth scale was in full progress.

The spotters swarmed over the town. They peered into every dark corner and carefully examined every spot which could possibly afford cover to a bluejacket. About 11:30 o'clock the police telephone rang and the patrol wagon was sent out to a saloon which had yielded up a suspect. He was hustled to the lock-up and from that time on calls came from all quarters, as fast as a man could answer the 'phone. The police evidently didn't intend to let any of the easy money go begging. It was a glad night for the bobbies.

Every now and again a legitimate civilian drunk would be forwarded to headquarters in the hope that he might be a Solace tar in disguise. Men who were unfortunate enough to be sober had narrow escapes from a moonlight drive at the expense of the Territory. The "finest" were out to make a killing and no one with a beer in his breath was safe.

The chase continued until after midnight when Turnkey Melanphy announced that it was a case of standing room only. At that time the cells were all full and a guard of officers were keeping a sharp look out for signs of trouble down below.

The bluejackets as a rule were not much the worse for liquor, though more than one had enough under his belt to make him ugly. One of these truculent ones promised Chillingworth when he arrested him that he would provide diversion on the way to the station. Barney Joy was told to escort him and the man went quietly enough, until suddenly he wheeled round and struck Joy squarely in the mouth. Then Joy got in a couple of good ones on his charge's jaw and the bluejacket immediately said that he would be good—oh! so good.

Once, three were ushered in together. They must have been sand lot agitators in the States, for they started making trouble from the commencement. They demanded to be allowed to read the warrants and said that the snatching up of a poor sailor in the pursuit of pleasure was an outrage and unconstitutional. This trio met their fate at "Russian" Frank's hotel, on Queen street.

No real live seance at the Police Station is complete without Seaman Jacobsen of the Iroquois and sure enough he arrived on time last night, much the worse for wear and blaspheming up to his record. Jacobsen was taken for a Solace straggler and an attempt was forthwith made to convert him into gold, without ceremony. He will probably yield up $2 and costs to the Territorial coffers today at Judge Wilcox's inquest.

Some of the arrested tars were very hot at being interrupted in the midst of a pleasant evening. Several of them were unkind enough to remark that the local police must be very badly paid or they would not be so anxious to get fat off "sailor money."

Among those who came in on the flood tide of the great ten dollar wave of morality were: Powell, Gilford, Gee, McKenna, Kauai, Palmstead, J. A. Heaphy, H. Gluba, Hiku, Jagres, Jacobsen, Bierch, Johnson and McDermott.

## Transport Meade Arrives After Delays.

THE United States army transport Meade, Captain Williamson, which arrived off port Sunday night, came into the harbor yesterday morning, and was moored at Naval wharf No. 2. She had an uneventful trip of a little over seven days from San Francisco, and very fine weather was experienced during the whole voyage.

The ship Meade did not leave San Francisco on the 16th, as has been expected, as she was delayed considerably on account of trouble with her engineers. The pilikia started from a disagreement between the transport people and the chief and first assistant engineers, which led to the discharge of the two. This started the ball rolling, and the three remaining engineers refused to work unless their superiors were reinstated. As the transport people were not willing to do this, the subengineers also left the Meade. This left the ship entirely without engineers, and the transport manager had to hustle in a very lively fashion to get new men to fill the places of the men who had quit. Finally, the services of the chief engineer of the City of Para were secured, and another engineer from the Pacific Mail Company's service was secured for second assistant. The rest of the engineers were taken from the transport Sheridan, which happened to be in port at San Francisco.

The new engineers came on board the transport at noon of the 16th, but as they had to take some time time to get acquainted with the machinery of the vessel, the Meade was not able to leave San Francisco before 6 o'clock on the morning of the 17th.

The Meade did not bring any late mail from the Coast, notwithstanding the fact that she left a day later than the Hongkong Maru, which left on the 16th. The reason for this is that the Meade pulled out in the stream during the afternoon of the 16th, and no communication was had with the shore after that time.

Among the passengers of the Meade for this port are Capt. G. McK. Williamson, who will relieve Major Robinson as depot quartermaster here, and Lieutenant Davis, who rose from an enlisted man in the Third Artillery to a second lieutenancy. For Manila there is Colonel Whipple, who is to be quartermaster there, and about forty-five quartermaster sergeants with their wives and families. The Meade will take in about 1,000 tons of coal here. It is expected that she will leave this port on Thursday if coaling is finished by that time.

## SCHOOL BOARD'S BRIEF SESSION

The Board of Education held a brief session yesterday morning, clearing up the odds and ends which had accumulated within the past few weeks. The resignations of Miss Egan and Mrs. Merrill were accepted.

The following appointments already made were confirmed: Miss Sophia Beerman, assistant at Waianae; Miss Adlina Franca, additional teacher at Waipahu; Mrs. Nishwitz, assistant to Miss Dos Reis, Nahiku; Miss Chalmers and Mr. Deacon, additional teachers in the Pohakupuka school; Miss Farquar, to Honomu school, and Miss Lydia Macy, assistant in Hakalu school.

A letter was sent to Miss Barber of Chicago asking her to send teachers to fill the vacancies at the Normal, caused by the resignations of Miss Egan and Mrs. Merrill.

Miss Ethel Wolf was transferred from Waianae to Pohukaina school. Mr. Christian Andrews of Napoopoo school was dismissed. A petition received from the residents of South Kona asking that Andrews be allowed to open a private school, was referred back to the school agent for correction and further information.

## The People Should Make Protest at Polls.

(From Monday's daily.)

REV. L. M. HARTLEY, president of the Anti-Saloon League, addressed the congregation of Central Union Church last night on the liquor traffic situation and the way to meet it from the temperance standpoint. The audience was composed of a large number of representative business men and the students of the Kamehameha schools, as well as the usual congregation. Mr. Hartley spoke at length on the evils of the liquor traffic, the alarming increase of the saloons and their encroachments on the purely residence districts, and suggested means by which the citizens, if they so desired, could unite in a protest at the polls which would have considerable influence on the future of the traffic.

He took his text from Proverbs, 14:34, "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." He said that Congress had given Hawaii full territorial option in handling the liquor traffic, and the cause was important to the honor of the state and the welfare of the people and therefore all persons should be interested in the developments. It is a work of the church, and the work of patriotic citizens. Licenses had been the system for regulating the traffic for years and two kinds of licenses had been issued, those for $1,000 and those for $250. As to which of these was the most harmful was and is a question, but the trend and tendency of the liquor traffic now seems to be in the small saloon as indicated by the great increase in the licenses issued and the liberty with which they are located.

There are now three times as many territorial licenses, to say nothing of the more numerous United States licenses, as there were four or five years ago. Saloons had not only increased in the saloon district, but outside, even on the waterfront, and they were building next to the Kamehameha schools. It was apparent to the speaker that the saloons were having their innings at present, and they were even now asking for further favors. They wanted expansion, applied to the residence districts, and want licenses for more saloons. They were also asking that the price of the licenses be reduced and to be allowed to sell on Sunday.

It was his opinion that the government and the people should resist these encroachments with vigor. The way to meet these cases was to study the enemy's attitude and strength, to anticipate and defeat its tactics. He said the temperance people were now well united, well organized and increasing in strength. The application of morals and government has been in the past and must be in the future, largely a matter of obligation. Education in temperance matters must therefore be kept up unceasingly in the Hand of Hope, Sunday schools and Christian associations. He was glad to announce that the Superintendent of Public Instruction recently promised that the Congressional law, published a few weeks since in the Advertiser, which requires scientific temperance instruction to be given in the public schools by every teacher, shall be carried out as far as practicable. The work of education is not only a matter for the schools but also a matter of public agitation, and he therefore advocated that all must continuously stir up the temperance organizations, pulpits and the press to keep the people informed and interested in the question. Wendell Philips said: "Agitation is the marshalling of the conscience of the state to enact and enforce its laws."

Mr. Hartley was emphatic in stating that the law of the Territory had placed exceptional responsibility and authority in one man, Treasurer Wright; that he has almost unlimited power concerning liquor licenses, and hence the temperance people must not hesitate to express to him in wise and proper ways the will of the majority concerning the matter. While the treasurer had issued many licenses recently, Mr. Hartley said he had reason to believe he was willing to receive and consider the proper expression of the will of the people in any neighborhood from whence the application has been filed. There had been several cases recently where proper petitions and protests of residents and taxpayers had been used to advantage, precluding the issuance of certain licenses. Let one side present the applications for licenses, and let the other side present the objections and give the treasurer an opportunity to say "no," and give a good reason for saying it.

The laws of the Territory had many good temperance enactments, more than are utilized or even dreamed of, some of which he alleged are being ignored and others grossly violated. It was the duty of the community to knok why they are not enforced and to encourage and require the police department to do its duty in that regard.

Furthermore, as election year is soon to dawn, the power and united strength of the temperance people of the Islands must be represented in the primaries and conventions of all parties, and their influence exerted for the best legislation that can be secured.

## HORSE ITEMS FROM HILO TOWN

Humburg's Fierra has been transferred to the race track and is in training for the Thanksgiving races.

Frank S, owned by Castendyk, is now at the track doing work.

William Walker, of Ookala, has brought Ethel McK into town, and expects her to win some purses Thanksgiving day and on New Years. At the races last New Year she won one heat against Vannatta's Dewey. Dewey will be put to work in a few days.

Time Center, one of McKenzie's latest importations, has been bought by Mr. Walker, of Ookala. She will be introduced to the Hilo public on Thanksgiving day. She is by George Kinney, dam by Greenwich. She is working out in fine shape under the care of Byrnes.

A baseball game in the forenoon will be one of the features of a crowded day on Thanksgiving at Hilo. In the afternoon everything will be dropped for the races.

Carter Harrison, the racer, training at Hoolulu Park, made a very fast half mile Thursday morning. The track was not first-class, but he finished the half in 51 seconds.—Hilo Tribune.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Nov. 15.—As a protection against the introduction of bubonic plague into this country, Dr. H. M. Foster, United States quarantine officer here, has placed two monkeys in quarantine and they will be held for fifteen days. The animals were brought from Hongkong as pets. The plague exists at that port and monkeys carry the germs of the plague the same as rats, hence their detention.

## BY AUTHORITY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Bureau of Conveyances.

Chas. H. Merriam has been this day appointed Deputy Registrar of Conveyances for the Territory of Hawaii, with authority to certify acknowledgments to instruments for record.

THOS. G. THRUM,
Registrar of Conveyances.

Approved:
WM. H. WRIGHT,
Treasurer.
Honolulu, T. H., November 16, 1901.
2334—6017

NOTICE TO INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Treasurer's Office,
Honolulu, Nov. 22, 1901.

The attention of every corporation or incorporated company organized under the laws of Foreign Countries and carrying on business in this Territory, is called to the following sections of Act 45 of the Session Laws of 1898:

Section 1. Every corporation or incorporated company formed and organized under the laws of any foreign state, which may be desirous of carrying on business in this Territory and to take, hold and convey real estate therein, shall file in the office of the Treasurer:

1. A certified copy of the charter or act of incorporation of such corporation or company;

2. The names of the officers thereof;

3. The name of some person upon whom legal notices and process from the Courts of this Territory may be served;

4. A certified copy of the by-laws of such corporation or company.

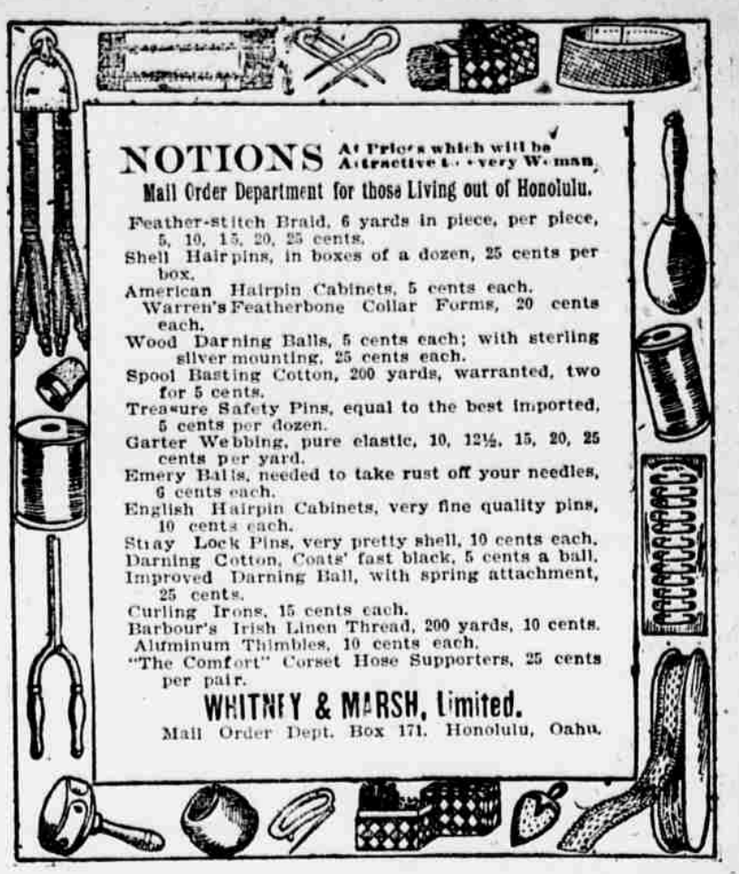
Section 2. Every such corporation or company on complying with the provisions of Section 1 of this Act and paying to the Treasurer a fee of Fifty Dollars, shall, subject to the provisions of Section 5 thereof, have the same powers and privileges and subject to the same disabilities as are by law conferred on corporations constituted under the laws of this Territory and shall, for the purposes for which they shall be constituted, have full power to hold, take and convey by way of sale, mortgage or otherwise, real, personal and mixed estate in this Territory. Provided always that the purposes for which such corporation or company shall be constituted shall not be repugnant to or in conflict with any law of this Territory. Provided further that nothing herein contained shall be construed to give any such corporation or company any of the special powers conferred by law upon railroad or banking corporations constituted under the laws of this Territory.

Section 3. Every such corporation or company carrying on business in the Hawaiian Islands, shall on the first day of July of each year, file with the Treasurer, a statement of all matters which are or may be required by law to be filed by Hawaiian corporations.

Section 4. The said Treasurer shall have power at any time either by himself or by one or more commissioners appointed by him, to call for the production of the books and papers of any foreign corporation doing business in the Hawaiian Islands, and to examine its officers, members and others touching its affairs, under oath, and the said Treasurer may, in his discretion, lay before the Governor and also publish the said annual reports and statement of such examination.

Section 5. In case any such corporation shall refuse or fail to present such annual exhibit of its affairs to the Treasurer, or to produce its books and papers upon the request of the Treasurer, or of the commissioner or commissioners appointed by him, and in case any of the officers or members of such corporations shall refuse to be examined on oath touching the affairs of the same, the Treasurer or commissioner or commissioners may apply to a Court of Chancery for an order to compel the production of such books and papers, or the examination of such officers and members thereof, and the Court may enforce obedience to which order as in the case of its ordinary decrees and orders; and such corporation shall be denied the benefit of the laws of the Territory, particularly the statute limiting the time for the commencement of civil actions, and shall not be entitled to sue in any Court of the Territory for any cause of action whatever, while such neglect or refusal continue.

WM. H. WRIGHT,
Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii.
2236-3t—Nov. 26, Dec. 3, 10.

NOTIONS At Prices which will be Attractive to every Woman.

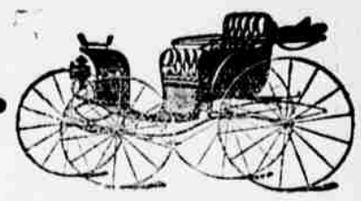
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Feather-stitch Braid, 6 yards in piece, per piece, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 cents.
Shell Hairpins, in boxes of a dozen, 25 cents per box.
American Hairpin Cabinets, 5 cents each.
Warren's Featherbone Collar Forms, 20 cents each.
Wood Darning Balls, 5 cents each; with sterling silver mounting, 25 cents each.
Spool Basting Cotton, 200 yards, warranted, two for 5 cents.
Treasure Safety Pins, equal to the best imported, 5 cents per dozen.
Garter Webbing, pure elastic, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25 cents per yard.
Emery Balls, needed to take rust off your needles, 6 cents each.
English Hairpin Cabinets, very fine quality pins, 10 cents each.
Stay Lock Pins, very pretty shell, 10 cents each.
Darning Cotton, Coats' fast black, 5 cents a ball.
Improved Darning Ball, with spring attachment, 25 cents.
Curling Irons, 15 cents each.
Barbour's Irish Linen Thread, 200 yards, 10 cents.
Aluminum Thimbles, 10 cents each.
"The Comfort" Corset Hose Supporters, 25 cents per pair.

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